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**PHILIP FITHIAN IN VIRGINIA**

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On an October day in 1773, at six o'clock in the morning, there rode forth from the small town of Greenwich, New Jersey, a tall, slim, young man going toward an unusual adventure. He was riding to Virginia, then far away, to be tutor in the family of one of the richest, most aristocratic, and most eccentric planters in the colony. The young man was Philip Fithian, late a student of Princeton College, and a Divinity student at Greenwich. He was at this time twenty-six years old.

He had been in college with a group of men whose influence on the history of our country was great and very diverse in character. There had been in Nassau Hall with him James Madison, Philip Freneau, the poet, Aaron Burr, and Henry Lee, who was to become the "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution and the father of General Robert E. Lee. It was largely because of Henry Lee that Philip was, on this October day, riding south through forests of crimson and gold, for young Harry's father was a Virginia neighbor, as neighbors were then reckoned in the Old Dominion, of Councillor Robert Carter of Nomini Hall who had wished a tutor for his large family of children, and what more natural than that Mr. Carter should ask Colonel Henry Lee to request his son to find someone suitable for the position among his classmates at Princeton? Young Fithian had excellent qualifications in character, scholarship, and gentlemanly bearing, and was engaged on the strong recommendation of Dr. John Witherspoon, then President of Princeton College.

His family and friends (his father and mother had both died during his last year at Princeton, but he had an uncle and many cousins) were very much opposed to his venturing into Virginia. "I was told," he writes, "before I left home that coming into Virginia would bring me into the midst of many dangerous temptations: gay company, frequent entertainments, little practical devotion, no remote pretension to heart religion, daily examples in men of the highest quality of luxury, intemperance, and impiety." Nor was he himself sure of his desire to turn aside, even for one year, from the course he had mapped out for himself. He was to continue his study of Divinity in America, then go to Edinburgh for further study and, once thoroughly prepared, to devote his life to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. But his funds were exhausted, and no temporary work to replenish them offered itself in his native state save school-mastering at very niggardly wages, and so he decided to venture into "the many dangerous temptations" of Virginia. He would stay a year and, board and lodging being a part of his salary, would save all the money he made for the furtherance of his educational plans. As Philip rode south through the October woods he thought of many things, and he committed many of his thoughts to his faithfully kept diary; he spun pleasant plans for the future, not a few connected with a young lady named Elizabeth Beatty, but referred to generally as "Laura." But it is well that he could not see too far into the future, for the young man had only three more years of life before him: one to be spent at Nomini Hall, one as a missionary among the pioneer settlers of western Virginia and Pennsylvania, and a few short months in the Continental Army as Chaplain of Heard's Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers. He was to serve under Washington, too, at the battles of Long Island and Harlem Heights, and on another October day in 1776 to die of dysentery at the age of twenty-nine.

He was eight days on his journey, and as he traveled, being a thrifty soul, he kept careful account of his expenses by the way. The total was three pounds, six shillings, and six pence. On Thursday, the 28th, he arrived at the end of his journey, Nomini Hall, the seat of Councillor Robert Carter of Westmoreland County.

This Nomini Hall was one of the most beautiful homes on the Northern Neck. It had been built between 1725 and 1732. The great house<sup>1</sup> was constructed of whitewashed brick, was set on a hill rising from the river Nomini, and was two stories high, a gracious, high-ceilinged house with five stacks of chimneys, tall white pillars, and a ballroom thirty feet long. "At equal distances from each corner of this building" were "four other considerable houses": the stables, the coach house, the work house, and a five roomed school house. In this last Philip was to live and conduct classes, having as housemates his male pupils and the clerk of the plantation. His eldest pupil shared a bedroom with him. That the young man was pleased with his quarters is testified by many references throughout the diary to their comfort. He writes soon after his arrival: "Five of us live in this house with great neatness and convenience; each one has a bed to himself." That this school house lacked feminine care, however, or that our colonial ancestors were less squeamish than we are is attested by the frequent references through the diary to bedbugs, whose presence Philip regrets but seems not in the least surprised at, and the odd circumstance he records of the bringing in of a "wood taripin" to catch bugs and cockroaches."

The Nomini Hall estate embraced 2,500 acres, and was worked by 150 slaves. This property, however, was only a small part of the holdings of Robert Carter who owned in all 60,000 acres of land in Virginia and 6,000 negroes. He owned also a house in Williamsburg, a huge mill, and a great part of the well known iron works in Baltimore. When ships came to his landings bringing produce and supplies, the mill ovens often baked a hundred pounds of flour "at a heating." The extent of consumption on the plantation may be gauged by the fact that Philip says the household consumed 27,000 pounds of pork, twenty beeves, 550 bushels of wheat besides four hogsheads of rum and 150 gallons of brandy yearly. As to fuel he writes:

"Mr. Carter has a cart and three pairs of oxen which every day bring in four loads of wood, Sunday excepted, and yet there are some days we have none to spare."

Naturally, for there were twenty-eight fires kept constantly burning.

<sup>1</sup> It no longer stands, having been destroyed by fire in 1850.

Colonel Carter, more often referred to as Councillor Carter, the master of this vast domain, was an extraordinarily interesting figure, mentally alert, and experimental in many fields. He was a good classical scholar, Philip avers, and he possessed an extensive library; he was a musician, a lover of good music, and a performer on Benjamin Franklin's invention, the harmonica (or armonica); he was a politician, later a patriot for the cause of the new republic, and an advanced thinker along several lines. He did not believe in the law of primogeniture, and he doubted the ethics and economic soundness of the institution of slavery. But it was in the field of religion that he showed most strongly his eccentricity and his restless, questing mind. In later life he abandoned the Church of England in which he had been reared and became in turn a Baptist, a Swedenborgian, and last a Roman Catholic.

Into this environment, so new and strange to him, young Philip entered. For a year he observed it and made penetrating comments on and vivid pictures of it. But he was never at home here; he was always the nostalgic spectator, seeing appreciatively, a little bit fearing, but never being a part of this strange Virginia. He both liked and respected his employer, and the two scholarly men found much in common, and indulged in long, impersonal, and speculative conversations. With Mrs. Carter his relations were also always happy. They both loved flowers, and he walked with her often in the garden in the early evening. He appreciated her poise, her good sense, and her excellent management of the domestic affairs of the plantation. "Neatness, variety, and plenty are reigning characteristics in our worthy economist, Mrs. Carter," he once wrote. He also greatly admired her beauty and her youthful appearance which he frequently mentions. "She would pass for a younger woman than some unmarried ladies who would willingly enough make us place them below twenty," he confides to his diary. But this must surely have been the excessive statement of youthful enthusiasm, for Mrs. Carter was then the mother of thirteen children. He had for her an almost filial devotion, and once when Ben, her eldest son, was ill and her maternal solicitude for the boy was observed by Philip, the only slightly older boy makes a wistful reference to the loss of his own mother's care. Apparently Mrs. Carter was

a woman of very unusual gifts, beautiful, kind, and wise, one who seemed to meet all the vicissitudes of life—except thunderstorms, of which she was deadly afraid—with equanimity.

On Nov. 1, 1773, he began school. He had eight pupils: the two sons of his employer, Ben and Robert, Jr., Harry Willis, a nephew, and five Carter girls: Priscilla (generally called "Prissy"); Ann Tasker (named for her mother and usually called Nancy); Frances, Betsy, and five year old Harriot. He taught a wide range of subjects from Latin and Greek, in which he instructed Ben, to the alphabet, which Harriot took thirty-one days to learn perfectly. The curriculum of his school included besides these extremes, spelling, grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, surveying, and, for literature, *THE SPECTATOR*. So engrossed was young Fithian for a while with his varied duties that many days show no entry in the diary save "Busy in School." But soon he had settled his school work into a routine, and, the non-curricular activities at Nomini Hall requiring as many holidays as the modern college, the young tutor soon had leisure for looking at the life around him, much time for reading, contemplation, and the study of theology against the examinations he was planning to take in June. Since by choice of his shy nature he participated in little of the social life of the neighborhood, he could observe it more impersonally, and he began to record all sorts of minute observations. His routine of class work, when dancing schools or fish fries did not interrupt, was as follows:

In the morning, as soon as it is light, a boy knocks at my door to make a fire; after the fire is kindled I arise, which now in the winter is commonly by seven or a little after. By the time I am dressed the children commonly enter the school room, which is under the room I sleep in. I hear them round one lesson when the bell rings for eight o'clock. . . . This is a good large bell upward of 60 pounds which can be heard some miles and is always rung for meals.

The children left the school room at eight. Breakfast was at 8:30. School was supposed to take in again at nine and continue until twelve. Dinner came from two to three, and lessons in the afternoon ran from 3:30 to five. There were no evening classes. Supper was anywhere from 8:30 to nine. And the family usually retired early, contrary to what Philip had expected—at around ten or eleven.

Philip feels that the life at Nomini Hall though gracious and orderly is rather frivolous and futile. He comments with mild surprise at and disapproval of the neighborhood dancing classes that were like constantly recurring house parties, the eternal fish fries and barbecues, the open-handed and continual hospitality, the church services ending in political meetings and social gatherings—all so different from any life his Calvinistically trained youth had known. He comments more sternly on some of the uglier aspects of slavery that he notes. He observes the play of the children, and the details of dress of the young Virginia belles. Very little escaped his eye. The life fascinated him. Especially did he long to dance, but shyness and principle kept him from learning this graceful art he had had no need of as a theological student. Over and over again in the diary occur references to his discomfiture over his inability to dance and his inhibition against learning. On Nov. 17th he records:

After our return . . . I was strongly solicited . . . to go in and dance. I declined it, however, and went to my room, not without wishes that it had been part of my education to learn what I think is an innocent and ornamental and certainly in this province necessary qualification for a person to appear decent in company.

He had on the subject distinctly what we of today would call an inferiority complex. So sore a point was it with him that his only recorded quarrel while in Virginia came about through reference to this matter. He had declined the dancing master's offer to teach him along with the neighborhood school, and he refused most invitations to gatherings where he knew dancing would be indulged in. But on one occasion he had, for courtesy's sake, to accept an invitation to Lee Hall extended by his old school mate, Harry Lee. Harry, home for the holidays, had ridden over to Nomini Hall to see Philip, and had invited the whole Carter household to a Christmas party. There were at this party forty-one ladies and seventy gentlemen. Dinner was served at four, and afterward the gentlemen retired for "all sorts of wine, good lemon punch, toddy, and cyder porter," says Philip. Dancing began at seven and consisted of "minuettes, gigs, reels and country dances." In other rooms of the great house were groups playing cards, talking, drinking or singing "Liberty songs," "in which six, eight, ten or more would put their heads near

together and roar . . ." From the noise of these inharmonious "Liberty songs" and the angry, loud political arguments Philip shrank. But when he left the stags and went back to the great hall he was sure to be asked again to dance, and have the humiliation of refusing. Finally, he records:

George Lee, with great rudeness, as though half drunk, asked me why I would come to the ball, and neither dance nor play cards. I answered him shortly (for his impudence moved my resentment) that my invitation to the ball would justify my appearance, and that he was ill qualified to direct my behavior who made so indifferent a figure himself.

So bitterly did the slight rankle that just before leaving Virginia Philip wrote a most brusque note of refusal to an invitation issued by this same George Lee.

The dancing school conducted by Mr. Christian met from house to house throughout the neighborhood and the visiting young ladies came prepared to spend several days. One of the first surprises that Philip encountered was the way the ladies rode in Virginia to protect themselves against the weather.

Almost everybody wears a red cloak; and when they ride out they tye a red handkerchief over the head and face, so that when I first came to Virginia, I was distressed whenever I saw a lady, for I thought she had the toothache.

The first dancing class held at Nomini Hall greatly interested Philip. The pupils came in "3 chariots, 3 chairs, and on a number of horses." They arrived in the afternoon and the lessons were over by 9:30. This fact surprised Philip who had been told that people kept shocking hours in Virginia. The lessons continued all the next day, and Philip was further astonished (as was also this reader) at the authority allowed the dancing master and at his severity. "He struck two of the young misses," writes Philip, "for a fault in the course of their performance even in the presence of the mother of them." And he rebuked one of the young boys, telling him to mind his insolent ways or absent himself from the class. "I thought this a sharp reproof," observed the tutor, "before a large number of ladies."

There were also, as the winter wore on, ice skating, cock fights, fox hunts, and a constant round of entertainments, and in the spring barbecues and fish fries—all making demands on school time so that Fithian often had no scholars in his drafty

school room and spent long days in reading or writing. He made it a rule to accept no invitation that did not include Mr. and Mrs. Carter, or that they did not accept, and he steadfastly refused to be led into any sort of excess. He was always ready, however, to go walking or riding with the younger girls, or surveying with Mr. Carter and Ben.

When Christmas came the house was so full of company that Bob as well as Ben had to share his room in the school house, and "four well instructed waiters" were brought in to assist the house servants at the great Christmas dinner. Philip was more severe (or perhaps more successful) than usual at this season with his school discipline. He writes that Mr. Goodlet, the teacher of the neighborhood school, was banned out from his school house from the week before Christmas until after Twelfth Night. Philip, however, held his pupils to a holiday of five days, on the promise of a longer holiday in May when their tutor was going back to New Jersey for a few weeks.

The shy young man, though he could not dance, joined in the milder festivities of the season and greatly enjoyed them. He gave many tips to the servants, carefully recording the amount of each; he played "Break the Pope's Neck," and "Button to get Pawns for Redemption." "Here," he writes, "I could join with them and indeed it was carried on with sprightliness and decency; in the course of redeeming my pawns I had several kisses of the ladies."

Philip's relations to the ladies were complex and interesting. He protested and maintained continuous loyalty to the seemingly too-good-to-be-true "Laura," but though he cannot exactly be said to have flirted, he certainly on several occasions flirted with the idea of flirting. There was, for instance, Miss Sally Panton, the Turburville's English governess, whom Philip thought handsome, and the Carter ladies did not. He gives an amazing description of her dress, which is in part as follows:

But her huge stays, low head dress, enormous long waist, a dress entirely contrary to the liking of Virginia ladies, these I apprehend made her in their eyes less personable than to any wholly unprejudiced. Her stays are suited to come up to the upper part of her shoulders, almost to her chin, and are swathed around her as low as they can possibly be, allowing her the liberty to walk. To be sure a



vastly modest dress. She speaks French and is to teach the language to Miss Turburville, and also writing and reading English. Upon the whole her principles of religion and her moral behavior be as unexceptional as her person, and her manners, let Mr. and Mrs. Carter's opinion go against me, I shall still think her agreeable.

He was told by Prissy that Miss Panton "discovered a strong inclination to be better acquainted with" him. He was immensely flattered and promised himself to make her a visit.

He also admired, though more distantly, Miss Jenny Washington, a niece of George. He characterizes her as "not handsome in her face" but "neat in her dress" and "of an agreeable size and well proportioned," and of "easy, winning behavior." "She is not forward to begin a conversation, yet when spoken to she is extremely affable without assuming any girlish affectation, or pretending to be overcharged with wit." He greatly admires her musical ability, shown both in her performance on the harpsichord and in her singing. He compares the exactness of her technique with the slovenly technique of most Virginia belles who, he says, "think it labor quite sufficient to thump the keys of a harpsichord into the air of a tune mechanically."

He minutely describes the appearance of many of the belles whom he saw at ball or dancing school. There was Miss Hale, "a slim, puny, silent virgin; she has black eyes and black hair, a good set of eyebrows, which are esteemed in Virginia essential to beauty; . . . does not speak five words in a week."

Laura's nearest rivals were perhaps Miss Betsy Lee, picked out for him by the Carters, and a mysterious "Belinda" with whom he carried on for some months what he calls a "literary correspondence." Of the former he gives an even longer than usual description. She was from the Isle of Wight, a sister of George and Lancelot Lee, and exactly Philip's age, twenty-six, which in the Virginia of that day made her quite an old maid. She was an heiress, and "somebody" had expressed the hope that he would marry her and stay in Virginia. But he writes firmly that body little knows how painful such a prospect would be, since "strong and sweet are the bonds which tye us to our place of nativity." And he adds that no beauty even with 50,000

pounds a year would tempt him to be false to "Laura."<sup>2</sup> "Belinda," "a wise, useful, and religious girl," was used at first as a rod whereby to chastise Laura who had been, he said, "abusing him," was "a vixen," and must be "taught the consequences of slighting good humor and civility."

No, however interesting the various "fair" were, the image of Laura was kept in its shrine and the homesick young man longed for her as he did for other familiar loved things far from this colorful, exotic, and perplexing life on a Virginia plantation. Even church going was to this devout young theologian different and unsatisfying here, and on the slightest excuse or none he absented himself from service. He was once reproved by an old negro on the place for his lax attendance on worship, and it is hard not to envy him the opportunity for the pleasant progress churchward that he did not avail himself of. The family went sometimes by coach, the gentlemen riding on horseback, and sometimes floated or were poled down the Nomini River in a flat boat. When he went home in May he resumed the religious forms to which he was accustomed. He expressed his sense of peace in returning by entering in his diary:

I went to meeting. How unlike Virginia—no rings of beaux chattering before and after sermon on gallantry; no assembling in crowds after service to dine and bargain; no cool, spiritless harangues from the pulpit. Minister and people here seem in some small measure to reverence the Day; there neither do the one or the other.

And before leaving for New Jersey he had thanked God that he would soon be "in the midst of society quite remote from formality and the least fear of giving offence by being familiar, or of being awed to silence by ostentatious vanity." Not that he

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<sup>2</sup> I cannot refrain from giving his picture of this heiress. She is a well set maid of a proper height, neither high nor low. Her aspect when she is sitting is masculine and dauntless; she sits very erect; places her feet with great propriety, her hands she lays carefully in her lap and never moves them but when she has occasion to adjust some article of her dress, or to perform some exercise of the fan. She has a full face, sanguine complexion, her nose is rather protuberant than otherwise . . . She was pinched up rather too near in a long pair of new-fashioned stays which are said to be most fashionable now in London . . . Whenever ladies who wear them have occasion to walk, the motion necessary for walking must, I think, cause a disagreeable friction. I interpreted the flush which was visible in her face to her being swathed up, body and soul and limbs together.

found those qualities in the Carters. But he found them, or imagined that he did, in the neighborhood, and among the young bloods of his own age. We can appreciate his feeling better for the analysis he makes of his own sensitive nature. He writes:

I am of so strange a constitution that very trifles make me utterly unhappy—a mere conceit, frivolous and unsubstantial often takes away my rest—This feeling I have, I have possessed from my infancy. I remember very well that a cuff on my ear would make me sullen for several days when I was too young to go out to school. Afterward a disappointment of an hour's play would make me disrelish for a long time both playfellows and all diversions. When I was at the college, one blunder at recitation or in my performance of my duty would make me dull, low-spirited, and peevish . . . though I am conscious of this failing in myself I have not yet brought myself under so good subjection as to make these humors give way entirely to Philosophy or Religion. It is, however, my constant study how I may accomplish this much wished for habit.

However, though delighted to go home, Philip was not loath to return to Virginia, knowing that his year would soon be up. He was touched by the warmth of the welcome he received on his return from Mr. and Mrs. Carter and from all of the children, who seem to have been genuinely fond of him. On the evening of his return he writes: "We supped on crabs and an elegant dish of strawberries and cream," and adds, "How natural, how agreeable, how majestic the place seems!" He had seen it from a distance and with deepened appreciation.

Ben, however, had to report that Bob had been very bad during Philip's absence, and some days after his return Mrs. Carter talked seriously to him about the problems presented by her children, whose failings she seems to have been fully aware of. These children all come very much alive in the pages of Philip Fithian's diary.

The oldest, Ben, was his tutor's favorite, a boy, Philip thinks, of genius, quick and inquisitive of mind, and with scholarly instincts inherited from a scholarly father. Student and tutor not only studied together, but were often companions at social affairs and on surveying trips, and they often argued differences of opinion, as on the subject of fighting: "Ben Carter and myself," Philip writes, "had a long dispute . . . He thinks it best for two

people who have any dispute to go out in good humor and fight manfully, and says they will be sooner and longer friends than to hoard and harbor malice." Ben was also his father's favorite and was intrusted with some of the business of the plantation. Mr. Carter, however, on several occasions expounded to the tutor his disbelief in the law of primogeniture, and his fixed determination to leave his property to the son who showed himself best able to manage it. But Ben had faults that his tutor noted; he was sometimes obstinate, and he had a surprisingly avaricious streak, liking to sell things to his brother, and at one time renting, for a half bit (about twelve cents) a week, his services to Philip by playing the flute or reading to him every night for twenty minutes before Philip went to sleep. The reading arrangement was soon discontinued, however, too many parties and dances interfering with the plan. "Virginians," Philip comments bitterly, "will dance or die." So fond were pupil and teacher that both asked permission of Colonel Carter for Ben to go home with Philip for the spring holiday. Consent was given, but Mrs. Carter needing Ben to accompany her to Williamsburg, he was allowed to go with his tutor only as far as Annapolis. As the diary progresses, it begins to shadow forth the tragedy of Ben Carter. He has a cold, and another; is definitely ill, is taken by his mother to sleep in the great house; is better; is worse. We can see the fatal approach of the tuberculosis which later carried him off as it did the young Keats, no one suspecting the seriousness of his condition until too late. Neither of the Carter boys whom Philip Fithian taught lived to inherit the estate or carry on the line.

Bob was a sort of Tony Lumpkin of a fellow, with a taste for low company and low pursuits that greatly shocked and grieved his tutor. We hear of him chiefly as attending cock fights, playing with the negroes, and frequently bringing into the school room low company. On one occasion a drunken man sought shelter at Nomini Hall and was sent to the kitchen to be fed. Here Bob found him, took him into the school house, brought in blankets, and himself went to sleep on the hearth between the drunk and a negro postilion. On another occasion Bob, not wishing to go to a dance, said he had no proper shoes to wear. This excuse being transmitted by Philip to the boy's father, Mr.

Carter sent Bob to buy shoes, then flogged him and sent him on to the dance. Dancing was indeed a serious business in the Virginia of those days! Bob's passion was for horses and the rougher outdoor sports. His only interest in lessons was to escape them, except at one period when, hearing that Mrs. Tayloe of Mt. Airy had said no one should marry either of her daughters unless he knew Latin, poor Bob, very much enamoured of one of the girls, tried to purchase a Latin grammar from his brother Ben and requested Fithian to begin instructing him at once in this matrimonially essential language. However, nothing came of his feeble beginning of a study of the classics, nor of the early love affair, as, like his brother Ben, he died young and unmarried.

"Prissy," or Priscilla, who at fifteen was just beginning multiplication, seems a rather dumb miss, though Philip called her on first acquaintance "steady, studious, docile, and quick of comprehension." She seems to have spent most of her time at dancing school, with her music, and visiting.

Ann Tasker, the second daughter, Philip describes thus:

(She) is not without some few of those qualities which are by some (I think with great ill-nature and with little or no truth) said to belong entirely to the fair sex. I mean great curiosity, eagerness for superiority, ardor in friendship, but bitterness and rage when there is enmity. She is not constant in her disposition, nor diligent, nor attentive to her business. But she has her excellencies: She is cheerful, tender in her temperament, easily managed by persuasion, and is never without what seems to have been a common gift of the fair sex, the *copia verborum*, or readiness of expression.

Philip describes her personally as having "a very good skin, exceeding black hair, and black, well-arched eyebrows." She it was who once cut off her bushy, "well-arched eyebrows"; she it was for whom Philip made an excellent sketch of Nomini Hall, still preserved. (He gave her one copy of the sketch and kept one himself.) She it was who later married his successor, young John Peck.

Fanny, the third daughter, was, in Philip's opinion, "the flower of the family." "She has," he writes, "a strong resemblance to

her mamma, who is an elegant, beautiful woman. She is the loveliest of them all."

Of Betsy he says only that she is "young and quiet, and obedient." And of Harriot, the youngest, he records that she was "bold, fearless, noisy, and lawless; always merry, almost never displeased." He once rewarded her by a "half bit" for a perfect lesson.

He had absolute authority over his pupils, especially the boys, was empowered to flog them, and once or twice did, yet his discipline was usually gentle, persuasive, and sometimes quite formal. Once they requested a holiday, by letter, and Fithian replied by letter and quite formally, as follows:

This race happening so soon after the other which was at the same place and so much like it, seems to promise nothing that can require your attendance. It is, therefore, my desire and advice that you stay contented at home. But if your inclination be stronger than either of these, and you still choose to go, you have my consent provided you return by sunset in the evening.

Many times he was annoyed at these pupils, and several times he was surprised at their diligence or touched by their kindness.

The longer Philip stayed in Virginia the better he liked it, I believe; though he never failed to fear it a bit, too, and rather than mingle with its too enticing gaiety would "retire to my chamber where I am commonly most happy." But there were some features of its life that he could never regard, except with contempt and disapproval: the swearing, the gaming, the cock fighting, the pugnacity of the younger men, the eternal fish frys and barbecues. The following quotations are significant of his attitude:

(The talk) was all of fish feasts and fillies, loud disputes concerning the excellence of each other's colts . . . all the evening toddy constantly circulating.

. . . if I attempted to push in a word I am seldom heard, and never regarded and yet they were constantly referring their cases to me, as a supposed honest fellow, I suppose because I wear a black coat and am generally silent. . . At home I am thought to be noisy enough; here I am thought to be silent and circumspect as a spy . . . I try to be as cheerful as I can and yet I am blessed for being stupid as a nun.

He disapproved of much about the life around him; its violence shocked him, and its vividness perplexed him. But especially did the institution of slavery fill him with horror. On the Nomini Hall plantation slavery was always an institution humanely administered, if not a humane institution. Robert Carter, in fact, emancipated many of his slaves before the Revolution on ethical grounds, and Mrs. Carter was anxious for her husband to hasten this emancipation process, for she thought slavery an unprofitable institution. Nevertheless, neither could quite see it impartially nor tolerate criticism of it, and once Philip records that Mr. Smith, the rector, "gave us a very practical sermon against the common vices here, in particular against the practice of abusing slaves," and that Mr. Carter was not pleased at Mr. Smith's sentiments on slavery. Philip could find only one point to criticize in the treatment of the Nomini slaves; this was their ration of one peck of corn and one pound of meat per head. When he first arrived he noted this ration as an evidence of cruelty, but doubtless before he had been on the plantation many weeks he realized that this was the smallest part of the food consumption of the slaves. But though he saw slavery at its best at Nomini Hall, some of its uglier features came under his observation on neighboring plantations. He tells two stories of horrible and sickening cruelties practiced by Mr. George Lee's overseer, one Morgan, with the apparent sanction of the master of the plantation. And he reports Mr. Carter's report of having seen at Lee Hall Mr. George Turburville's coachman chained to "the chariot box," because "the fellow is inclined to run away." "And this is the method," exclaims Philip, "which this tyrant makes use of to keep him when abroad; and as soon as he goes home he is delivered into the pityless hands of a bloody overseer!"

One lives the whole year round at Nomini Hall with a very human family as they are seen through the clear glass of the young tutor's scrutiny. One enjoys the "ceremonies at table," which Philip announces triumphantly that he has at last "gotten by heart," including the toasting of the ladies at which he became expert. One feels the excitement when ships come in and sea captains dine with the family. They tell news of foreign lands, and of the growing war clouds over the colonies; they swear great oaths and drink great draughts, and once one taught

the Nomini boys to make a potent persimmon brandy. Captain Dobby, anchored at the river's mouth, once gave a great party aboard his ship with forty-five ladies and sixty gentlemen as guests, and entertained them twice with dinner, boat racing, and "constant violent exercise" following. The most exciting ship was the one which arrived on August 12th. It brought "our new coach," Philip notes:

It is a plain carriage, upper part black, lower sage or pea green. Price 120 pounds sterling. Also came by same ship 30 pounds value in plate and a pair of fashionable goblets: Pair of beautiful sauce cups, and a pair of elegant decanter holders.

We see many of the guests at the Hall whom Philip portrays with unerring touches. Captain John Lee, compared to Will Wimple, who spends about ten months out of the twelve visiting; and the irascible and rude George Lee. We see the children at play, two little girls in a fight in which one takes off and throws at the other a shoe, and with traditional feminine aim misses her mark and breaks a window. We share the lesser excitement of the school house fire, caused by a coal rolling out of the grate, and the greater neighborhood excitement of the attempted murder of a Mr. Sorrel by his negro slaves. After this affair Philip wrote Laura: "Now, Laura, I sleep in fear, too, though my door and windows are all secured." We are glad because of the few tea leaves Mrs. Carter finds unexpectedly. They, as patriotic Americans, will of course buy no more tea, and had thought their supply exhausted. The rest of the family all greatly enjoyed the treat, in spite of the fact that Mr. Carter refused it when he discovered it was tea, all tea being to him equally taboo. There are nice food details: a cake Mrs. Carter made for Ben and Philip to thank them for some favor; the supper of "chocolate and hoe cake." And there are some beautiful descriptions of landscape. Nomini Hall on its hill with the river at its feet; cattle and sheep feeding on the green sides of the hills. A picture that seems to come right from Chaucer is the one of the morning on which Philip, like Arcite, got up early, threw up the window to enjoy the morning's fine salubrious air—and saw a lady (like Emily) walking in the garden toward the poplars.

We see Philip himself in various guises: reading "a new book," *Tristram Shandy*, and finding it funny; "shewing off" to Mrs.



Carter his knowledge of astronomy, lecturing a half hour "on the milky way, on several of the stars and on Jupiter in particular," rejoicing in the late arrival of mail from New Jersey seven letters that had been months coming, and for which Philip had to pay twelve shillings, four pence; we see him "piddling" at his exegesis, and getting "as they say in Virginia, mighty little done." We smile at his shocked surprise at George Lee's playful denial of the existence of a Devil, and his arguing the question late at night with Ben. We sympathize with his fear of the "putrid quinsey" and his abstemious dieting against it when he drank as little wine as possible and, when he must drink toasts, never failed "to dilute the wine with water." We see it all—the life at Nomini Hall—and know it almost as if we had lived there. And we even know something of the neighborhood outside of the plantation as Philip saw it—the slovenly methods of farming practiced by the poor whites, the epidemics that scourged the country-side, the travel on the country roads.

And through it all runs the theme of the coming war. They got news of the burning of tea; a Captain Walker brought in his ship to the Carter wharf, spent the night and expressed Tory sentiments, saying that "no officer (at Boston or elsewhere) . . . should question or refuse any kind of order from their sovereign." This sentiment aroused the mild dissent of Mr. Carter who was a patriot but a conservative one, and the violent dissent of Philip who called him "as great an enemy to America at least as Milton's Arch-Devil was to Mankind." On Thursday, February 10, 1774, they got news of the Boston Tea Party; the Boston Post Bill was discussed; the delegates going up Chesapeake Bay to the Continental Congress, they heard, were having a disagreeable trip; Governor Dunmore went to the frontier to subdue an Indian uprising; news came from the meeting of the Continental Congress, and the war clouds deepened.

And so October rolled round again, and young Fithian's eventful year in Virginia was at an end. His employer was loath to see him go, for there had never been a rift in their friendship. He had wanted to keep this eminently satisfactory tutor, but when Philip said firmly that he must return to pursue the calling to which he had dedicated his life, Robert Carter, himself a very religious man, did not urge to the contrary. So great was his con-

fidence in Fithian's scholarship and judgment that he requested the young man to suggest a successor, saying he could not send his sons to William and Mary because of its moral degeneracy at the time. Professors, he said, played cards and drank all night in public houses. He preferred, he said tentatively, a tutor with an English accent and one, if possible, who had had travel in Europe.

On Monday, October 3rd, they took final leave of each other, the Councillor being obliged to set off at once for Williamsburg for a session of the General Court. Philip was to remain until after the arrival of his successor in order that he might instruct the latter in school room routine and not make a break in the study of his pupils. He was paid for his year's services the forty pounds stipulated. That he considered this stipend adequate is attested by his comment, "This is better than the scurvy annuity commonly allowed to the Presbyterian Clergy." Philip had previously written John Peck several letters of advice, advice rather sententiously delivered and showing the writer's own character and inhibitions, but essentially good advice. He speaks of the "civil, polite" people he has served, and of their "regularity" and probity. He expresses his esteem for Mr. Carter, his almost filial affection for Mrs. Carter, and his fondness for the children, but he warns John Peck to attempt to extend his acquaintanceship only "slowly and with most jealous circumspection." "If you fix your familiarity wrong in a single instance," he urges, "you are in danger of total if not immediate ruin." He says that he himself has accepted no invitation except with the Carters and urges John to follow this example. He tells John also that a knowledge of dancing (always this was a sore point with him), boxing, playing the fiddle and smallsword and cards are necessary social accomplishments in Virginia, and warns him somewhat bitterly that the education of Princeton is not so highly thought of in Virginia as in New Jersey. He warns him also against betting and too ardent attendance at fish fries (another of his sore points). He analyzes his students for his successor and tells John that his greatest trouble with them will be their insatiable love of holidays. He ends by warning young Peck against judging too hastily and condemning manners different

from those to which he has been accustomed merely on the score of their difference.

Before he left he presented each pupil with a present; a list of those for the girls he carefully compiles—to our great satisfaction.

- (1) A neat gilt paper snuff box for Miss Prissy.
- (2) A neat, best, clear hair comb apiece for Miss Nancy and Miss Fanny.
- (3) A broad, elegant sash apiece for Miss Betsy and Harriot.

Value of all fifteen shillings.

Mr. Peck arrived Saturday, October 15th. On Monday, the 17th, Philip heard lessons all around for the last time, and in the presence of the new tutor, and on the next day turned school over to his successor.

On Tuesday friends came to bid him goodbye. He had his clothes washed and his horse curried. He had a last evening of music and conversation with the family and with these friends. And on Thursday, October 20th, he arose at 3 A. M. and at 4:30 set forth in the grey dawn on his long ride home to New Jersey—to Laura, the "vixen" and "the incomparable;" to months of hard pioneer life so different from the soft, gracious luxury of Nomini Hall; to war, the supreme test of his religion; to death. As his figure disappears in the morning mist, we follow it with our eyes, and are tempted to call after it a warning. And then we realize that he has been dead now these hundred and sixty-four years, and that we are now the figures riding out into the grey and terrifying unknown.

## EDUCATION AND THE CLASSICS IN THE LIFE OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA

*Contributed by* MRS. P. W. HIDEN

The classics occupied so large a place in the life our ancestors lived from the settlement at Jamestown in 1607 until the guns at Yorktown won our independence in 1781 that some story of the subject is not without value. With a narrower curriculum more intensive study of the individual subjects resulted, and students were steeped in classics, carrying over into life the things they had learned and quoting phrases from Cicero, Horace or Ovid when appropriate occasions arose. In other words their formal education not only saturated their thoughts and colored the language in which these thoughts were expressed but the thoughts themselves evinced the impress of classical authors.

John Rolfe, who by shipping the first hogshead of Virginia-grown tobacco to England in 1612 decided the economic destiny of the colony, has also another claim on our attention in that he married Pocahontas, and by this marriage brought eight years of peace to the struggling settlement. When John Rolfe and Pocahontas visited England, her conversion to Christianity and exemplary character made a deep impression and her death at Gravesend on the eve of her return to Virginia gave a great impetus to the plan to collect funds to educate the Indians, "those barbarians in Virginia," as they were called. By 1619 500 pounds sterling had been raised and a complete graded system of education from primary school to University had been planned, not only for the Indians but also for the children of the settlers. The London Company gave 10,000 acres of land at Henricopolis now called Dutch Gap (a few miles east of the present city of Richmond,) for the use of the University, and 1,000 acres for a college for the Indians. An anonymous donor styling himself in true 17th century fashion "Dust and Ashes," secretly conveyed to Sir Edwin Sandys, Treasurer of the London Company, a bag of new gold pieces amounting to 550 pounds sterling (about \$14,000.00 in our money) for the education of Indian children. After some discussion it was finally decided to invest the money in the erection of iron works on Falling Creek in the present

county of Chesterfield, using the profits from the enterprise to educate 30 Indian children—the first endowed school in America had the plan succeeded. Employees and officers of the East India Company about 1621 got together a fund for the exclusive benefit of the children of the English settlers. The London Company gratefully proposed to call this the "East India School," locating it in Charles City County and making it an adjunct to the proposed College at Henricopolis. In the words of its founders, this was to be a "publique free school for the education of children and grounding them in the principles of religion, civility of life and humane learning"—our earliest reference to a free school.

Progress on the College buildings was being made, a superintendent for the school had been sent over, and some iron had even been sent back to England when the horror of the Massacre ruined everything like a bolt from the blue. Jamestown was warned and escaped but on outlying plantations and especially Henricopolis, the blow fell with sudden and complete devastation, wiping out in a few hours almost a fourth of the Colony's population and putting an end to all plans for the College of Henricopolis. Not until 1693 did the dream of a College in the Colony become a reality.

It might be mentioned that in the reprisal fighting that ensued after the Massacre, the poet George Sandys played a prominent part. He had come over as Treasurer of the Colony in 1621 and remained here for nearly a decade before his return to England. He was captain of a company of soldiers to drive back and pursue the Indians, and later was a member of the Council of State, thus showing himself both a poet and a man of affairs. He had published five books of the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid before he came to Virginia and in 1626 the complete edition was brought out. This was the first classical work written in America and the only poetic or imaginative work done in Virginia in the 17th century. That fact in itself is sufficient evidence of how sternly the realities pressed upon the settlers.

In the church at Jamestown, a tablet erected to his memory by friends of the classics under the auspices of the Virginia Classical Association was unveiled some years ago. The inscription composed by the late Professor Frank Justin Miller is as follows:

GEORGIO SANDYS — PRIMO POETAE AMERICANO  
 QUI DUM QUAEATOR AERARII COLONIAE VIRGINIAE ERAT  
 OVIDI METAMORPHOSES  
 IN VERSUS ANGLICOS TRANSTULIT  
 ITAQUE IN NOSTRIS ORIS OPUS CLASSICUM PRIMUM EDIDIT  
 QUI AUTEM IN TERRIS NOVIS NEMPE  
 INTER OMNIA SILVESTRIA  
 QUAMVIS IPSE FINITIMIS CIRCUMSONARETUR ARMIS  
 SEMINA TAMEN RERUM HUMANIORUM SEVIT  
 QUAS NOS POSTERI PER  
 VASTUM CONTINENTEM FLORENTES VIDIMUS  
 IDCIRCO EI HOC MOMENTUM  
 HONORIS CAUSA D. D. D.

As one visits Jamestown and looks at the tawny waters of the James, it is not hard to visualize the poet looking out on the same scene, murmuring to himself a line of Ovid, and then haltingly the English verse into which he would render it.

With the founding of the College at Henricopolis frustrated by the Massacre and a little later by the dissolution of the London Company, the responsibility for education in Virginia lay upon the Virginians. That they valued education and desired it for their children is proven by many wills and court records. Once a year in every county an orphans' court was held at which guardians were compelled to present their accounts of the estates entrusted them. In the parishes the vestries had the supervision of poor children, whether orphans or not, and never hesitated to bring before the courts parents or guardians neglectful of the education of their charges or a craftsman who omitted to instruct his apprentice. Any study of the county court order books and of parish vestry books reveals how insistent was the emphasis upon reading, writing a legible hand, and the ability "to cast accounts."

The earliest Virginia will relating to education is that of Benjamin Syms of Elizabeth City County, dated February 10, 1634/5. In this he devised the income from 200 acres of land on the Poquoson River with the milk and increase of eight milch cows "for the maintenance of an honest learned man" who was "to give free education to the children in the parishes of Elizabeth City and Kikotan." By the end of 1647, this school was in ac-

tive operation. In 1659, Dr. Thomas Eaton, chirurgon, also of Elizabeth City County, bequeathed 500 acres of land, 2 negroes, 12 cows, 2 bulls, 20 hogs and his household furnishings for the maintenance of a free school to "educate and teach the children borne within the said county of Elizabeth City." He stipulated the selection of a schoolmaster was to be by a board of trustees composed of the minister and church wardens of the parish and the justices of the county court. We have no knowledge of the exact curriculum but the late Dr. Philip Alexander Bruce in his authoritative work "Institutional History of Virginia in the 17th Century" (vol 1 p 355) states that the master of the Eaton School was required to teach "English and Grammar," which would mean Latin certainly; and the Syms Free School, the first free school in America, by the way, probably had the same courses. These two schools were run separately until 1805 when they were incorporated into the Hampton Academy. "And it was with the help of the funds of Hampton Academy, happily preserved through the [Civil] War that the county was able to resume public instruction in 1872," so Miss Starkey comments in "The First Plantation," her book on Hampton. A fuller account of these two schools is found in William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Mag. (2) vol 20 pp 1-61.

Nor was Elizabeth City County the only one where the citizens were interested in education; John Waltham of Accomack County who died about 1640 in his will requested that at 6 years of age his son should begin his "instructions of good learning" from some "good and godly schoolmaster," and urged his executors to hold the child "in their tender care, more especially in the particular care of his education and breeding in the rudiments of good learning." A few years later, the court of Northumberland County approved a plan presented to them by one Hugh Lee relative to establishing at his own expense a free school in the county. About the same time, Captain John Moone of Isle of Wight County requested the executors of his will to reserve a certain number of his cattle and keep the profits therefrom for the education of orphans. Within the next thirty years, we read of bequests to establish free schools in the counties of Gloucester, Lancaster and Middlesex. These facts make it all the more difficult to understand Governor Berkeley's oft-quoted

remark in 1671 that he thanked "God there were no free schools in Virginia." In regard to this, Dr. Bruce, to quote again from his "Institutional History of Virginia in the 17th Century," thus comments: "Only some perverted view closely approaching the inconsequence of dotage could have made him believe that the Colony's credit required him thus to ignore the existence of at least two free schools [Syms and Eaton] which were important enough to have engaged at different times the General Assembly's attention." Certainly Dr. Bruce's comment seems as good an explanation as is now available.

The phrasing relative to education is interesting. John Carter of Lancaster County in his will dated 1669 directed that his son Robert was to have a servant bought for him "who has been brought up in the Latin School and who shall constantly tend upon him, not only to teach him his books either in Latin or English according to his capacities, (for my will is that he shall learn both English and Latin and to write) but also to preserve him from harm." The teacher chosen was happily selected for Robert, often called "King Carter," became one of the most prominent and influential men of his day. His son Charles Carter in his lengthy will gave elaborate directions for the education of his sons, but dismissed his daughters with the strange injunction that they "be brought up frugally and taught to dance." Wm. Fitzhugh of Stafford County about 1690 had a French Huguenot as tutor for his children and in one of his letters he mentions that they are learning Latin through French, at the same time ordering for them from London a Latin-French Dictionary, a Latin-French Grammar and a Book of Common Prayer in French.

Schoolmasters seem to have been abundant and, to keep some check on their efficiency, the Governor in 1684 ordered that all teachers must come to Jamestown to present testimonials as to their competency from the leading citizens in their respective parishes. About 1699, every county clerk was required to return to the Council's office in Jamestown a list of the schools within his jurisdiction with a statement as to whether or not the teachers had obtained licenses. The county courts were usually considerate of schoolmasters, sometimes giving them an unused building for a schoolhouse, or even remitting their taxes. For example, the county court of Henrico in 1686 remitted for twelve months



all the taxes of Mr. Nathaniel Hall, late of Gloucester, declaring they granted this privilege "for the encouragement of learning and the instruction of youth in this county by inviting able tutors here to reside."

Besides the persons who came over avowedly as teachers, many clergymen supplemented their income by having schools either for day pupils or for boarders. One of the best known of these schools is that kept by the Rev. Donald Robertson in King and Queen County some fifteen years before the Revolution. His account books published in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, vol 33, show the names of his pupils, the Latin author each was reading and the day this study was begun. The book referred to in the following advertisement was probably written by the signer and destined for use in such a school as we have described. If it lived up to its alluring title it should have had a wide sale; *Virginia Gazette*, 21 July 1738; "If the Reverend Clergy and other gentlemen who have been so good as to procure any subscriptions for a book entitled 'An Essay toward rendering the Rudiments of the Latin Tongue more easy and agreeable to the Capacities of Children also to advance them in the better understanding their native tongue' are desired to return the same as soon as may be by any favorable opportunity to Mr. Parks the Printer hereof." (Signed) "Charles Peale, King George County." That all these ministers were qualified we can not prove, but of the 640 clergymen listed in Goodwin's "Colonial Church in Virginia" as having been here between 1607 and 1785, 125 had been trained in Oxford and Cambridge, 5 in Scottish Universities (the Alumni lists of which are incomplete) and one in the University of Dublin. Undoubtedly further search would increase this list of alumni and show that the majority of clergymen were well trained. It is evident that the presence of these cultured persons in the communities aided in keeping up a standard of learning and a desire for education.

Aside from education in the Colony, and the number of well-written, well-expressed papers and letters shows that people could get a good education in Virginia, the English schools made a powerful appeal to Colonial Virginians. No entirely complete list has been made but the partial one given in Mrs. Mary Newton Stanard's "Colonial Virginia" reveals that during this period,

18 Virginians were at Cambridge, 15 at Oxford, 23 at Edinburgh, 14 in the Middle Temple, 4 in the Inner Temple, 3 in Gray's Inn, 2 at King's College, Aberdeen, 11 at Eton, 2 at the Merchant Tailors' School in London, and 1 at Wakefield, Yorkshire; besides these, there were a few Virginians at Harrow, Winchester, Leeds and other preparatory schools. The majority of these young men returning with the prestige of foreign training were eager to give the Colony the benefit of their talents and became prominent men of affairs. A few girls also went to England to school but the majority shared the tutor who taught their brothers and neighborhood friends. Latin was generally considered too difficult for the feeble female mind which was concentrated on needle-work and religion.

Of course, as the Colonial period drew towards its close, the College of William and Mary became more popular, and we find most of our Revolutionary patriots among its alumni. At William and Mary the classics were always stressed; in the Statutes of the College, 1736 (p 12) is the following: "In this Grammar School, let the Latin and Greek tongues be well taught. We assign four years to the Latin and two to the Greek. As for rudiments and Grammars and Classick authors of each tongue, let them teach the same books which by law or custom are used in the schools of England."

Many details of how and where education was acquired in Virginia have been lost, but extant letters and documents reveal that somehow, somewhere their writers had received training. To quote again from Dr. Bruce's "Institutional History of Virginia in the 17th Century" (vol 1 pp 447, 448): "The Public Declarations of Parliament in the most stirring years of the 17th Century are no finer either in spirit or in expression than some of the declarations of the House of Burgesses. \* \* \* Few public papers surpass the declaration of 1651. \* \* \* Careful personal examination of the hundreds, it might even be said the thousands, of original communications to the English Government from the authorities of the Colony now preserved in the British Public Record Office in London has failed to disclose to me a single case of an official, who being unable to attach his name in full, was compelled to make his mark." The writer after studying Virginia court records for nearly a score of years can also pay

tribute to their clarity of expression, simplicity and careful choice of words.

Books were in the Colony almost from the first, for Captain John Smith, in telling of a fire at Jamestown about 1608 adds "Good Master Hunt our Preacher, lost all his library." From 1643 on we find lists of books, English, Latin and Greek in the inventories of estates in county records and doubtless the only reason we do not find such inventories twenty years earlier is because of the destruction of the records of that period. In Norfolk County in 1673, Mrs. Sarah Willoughby owned Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, Cicero's *Orations*, *Poems of Virgil*, three small Latin books and a book of Latin verses. A little later Thomas Cocke of Princess Anne County owned the *Travels of Ulysses*, *Jure Maritimo*, *History of a Coy Lady*, (which sounds most attractive!) and other volumes. It would seem the appraisors of an estate were often tired when they came to the books, for they would lump them casually as a "Parcell of olde bookes" or enumerate them by size, so many quarto volumes, so many octavo and so on. As typical of what a well-to-do gentleman in the latter part of the 17th Century would wish to read we select the library of Col. John Carter of Lancasaer County. In History, there were Rushworth's *Historical Collections*, Plutarch's *Lives*, Josephus's *History of the Jews*; in Science, Bacon's *Natural History*, Markham's *Country Farm*, Blith's *English Husbandry*, Booth's *Architecture*, Brigg's *Arithmetic*, Spencer's *Logic*; in Medicine and Surgery, two works relating to Chirurgery, one to scurvy and dropsy, one to the practice of medicine, Salmon's *Dispensatory and the Poor Man's Family Book*. Religion was represented with *Concordances*, *Annotations*, Baxter's *Saints' Everlasting Rest*, *Bibles*, *Testaments* and *Prayer Books*. There were English-French, English-Greek and English-Spanish Dictionaries, Homer, Ovid and Virgil; Spanish and French Dialogues, *Eikon Basilike* and several romances were also on his shelves. Surely in these varied tomes Col. Carter could find solace for every mood!

One of the strangest references to books is the following verdict of a coroner's jury in Lower Norfolk County in 1647: "We find Jacob Bradshaw received his death at the hands of God by

lightning and thunder of Heaven as he was lying on a chest and reading in a book."

An amusing by-product of classical learning is found in the names given slaves. The law required the births of slaves to be recorded in the parish registers, also that young imported slaves be brought into court within three months after their importation to have their ages adjudged and recorded. This was necessary since all Virginia-born negro slaves over twelve years of age, and all imported slaves over fourteen were subject to a poll tax. At one court in King George County in 1726, Bacchus, Daphne and Venus had their ages adjudged, while in the Parish Register of Middlesex County are listed the births of Juno, Hylas, Scipio, Cato, Titan, Pompey, Diana, Caesar, Nero, Numa, Dido, Pallas, Mars, Chloe and "Cupid, son of Venus, born November 20, 1743," as well as the deaths of Apollo, Hannibal, Corydon, Cassius, Jupiter, Cyrus, Titus and Brutus.

So much was Latin a part of one's daily life that Captain William Burdon, advertising in the *Virginia Gazette* of July 7, 1737, "The Gentleman's Pocket Farrier, showing how to chuse a good horse," added, as a final elegant gesture, "Queis gratior usus Equorum Nocturna versate manu versate diurna."

The influence of the classics did not end with the life of a Colonial Virginian. In the graveyards at Bruton Parish Church, Christ Church (Middlesex County), Yorktown, Jamestown and elsewhere, one may see elaborate marble tombs ornamented with classic designs of acanthus leaves and swags of drapery. These tombs, copies of those used in England at this time trace back to the altars of ancient Rome and are generally described as altar tombs. Often too up to 1750 we find the inscriptions on these tombs are in Latin. With "natus est" the cycle of life begins and with "decessit" it closes.

**ROBERT ALEXANDER LANCASTER, JR.**

1863--1940

**An Appreciation**

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*"One morn I missed him on the 'customed hill,  
Along the heath, and near his favourite tree."*

"Bob" Lancaster—for so he was called not only in the old Westmoreland Club of which he was secretary many years but indeed by all the old inhabitants from one end of the town to the other—lived all his long and useful life in the city of Richmond, where he was born nearly eighty years ago and where he died towards the end of last summer and was taken home, as the saying is, "like a shock of corn fully ripe." Completely devoted to his work, apparently he never took a vacation winter or summer and seldom ever missed a day at his desk. For three generations rounding out more than a century, his family has been a notable one in the social, religious and commercial life of Richmond where the name of Lancaster has ever been a symbol of integrity and worth.

Of old Richmond, which extended from Church Hill to Hollywood, Mr. Lancaster knew every nook and cranny and loved every inch of the pavement. He could tell you infallibly where the old houses and landmarks used to stand, most of them long since fallen in decay or pulled down altogether, and could bring to life again many a forgotten worthy famous in his day, lord or lady, who once upon a time ruled supreme in one or another of these mansions. In his boyhood Richmond was a big village widely different from the populous modern city it has since become, and everybody knew who lived in the house around the corner and whether he was somebody or just nobody at all.

No less than his native town, Mr. Lancaster knew and loved his native state, lowland and upland far and wide, and the people, rich and poor, who lived in it from generation to generation and made it one of the flowering places of Anglo-Saxon civilization. Of his justly celebrated and now almost invaluable book on *Old Virginia Homes and Churches* published in 1915,

it is not too much to say (as was said in an obituary in one of the Richmond papers) that it "did for the old homes what Bishop Meade did, almost a century previously, for the genealogy of the old families." For the love he bore them city and state should be both proud and careful to hold the name of Robert Lancaster in grateful remembrance always.

Mr. Lancaster had a host of friends who lament his death, but to the Virginia Historical Society most of all the loss of its chief functionary and representative is, indeed, well-nigh irreparable. Reared as a banker in his father's counting house, he was by nature and inclination a scholar and antiquary rather than a business man, and from the time he joined the Society in 1916 he not only took an active part in its proceedings and affairs but soon became one of its most useful and influential members. Indeed the very next year he took over the duties of Treasurer, an office which he held ever afterwards until the day of his death, without remuneration but not without reward which comes from unselfish service. During the latter years of Dr. William G. Stanard's long tenure in office that eminent high priest of the Society held Mr. Lancaster in high esteem and leaned heavily on him for constant help and counsel; and when Dr. Stanard died in 1933, Mr. Lancaster succeeded him not only as corresponding secretary and librarian but also as editor of the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*. This quarterly, founded by Philip A. Bruce about 1894, was in some ways a big adventure which perhaps nothing but the ardour and extraordinary ability of its youthful editor could have brought to success. When Bruce relinquished this work near the turn of the century, luckily enough Dr. Stanard took his place and steadily maintained the high standard which had been set for the new magazine so that it soon came to be recognized as one of the most useful and indispensable publications in the field of American history. Thanks to the zeal and indefatigable labours of three able editors in succession, nearly fifty volumes of this thesaurus of Virginia history and genealogy now repose on the shelves of the big libraries all over the world as well as in the homes of many individuals; and year by year still another tome is added to the long row. The painstaking and fruitful researches which have been engendered and made possible by the store of learning and accurate information compiled

in these bound volumes are well-nigh incalculable. It is scarcely too much to say that but for this monumental work, together with that of the equally praiseworthy *William and Mary College Quarterly* founded by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, doubtless much of the authentic source-material of the story of the Old Dominion, still so far from completely unfolded, would never have been unearthed and rescued from oblivion. Here indeed is documentary and tangible proof of the truly inestimable service which the Virginia Historical Society has performed, so to speak, unaided and alone, and for which it deserves the gratitude, nay the generous and enthusiastic support, of every true Virginian and indeed of patriotic men and women everywhere.

When Mr. Lancaster was appointed secretary, editor and librarian, he had already reached the summit of threescore years and ten and was then in the evening of life when most men, if they live that long, are weary of the toil and struggle and glad to take their ease. Mr. Lancaster had no qualms and no misgivings. He was hale and hearty, active and vigorous still, and, besides, the task was one he enjoyed and coveted. So for the rest of his life, seven years in all, he applied himself to this new work with all his might, above all with the enthusiasm that is kindled by a labour of love and that nothing can daunt. The budget was hard to balance, there were many difficulties, and except for the constant and faithful stewardship of Mrs. Johnston who was always by his side (without disparagement to other efficient members of the office-staff), professional clerical assistance so necessary in a responsible post of this kind was practically out of the question. When one thinks of the comparatively almost unlimited financial resources of similar societies in other parts of the country, the wonder is how the Virginia Historical Society has been able to keep pace with them at all. Punctually, efficiently and uncomplainingly Mr. Lancaster performed the manifold and in some ways exacting duties of his important office, always intent on the welfare and advancement of the Society and constantly seeking to make it more useful and more widely known and appreciated.

The first and second editors of the magazine had been specially endowed for that post not only by unusual natural gifts to begin with but by long years of careful preparation and training. Mr. Lancaster, on the other hand, born and bred in the atmosphere of

mercantile life, was not an academician and professional historian in the exact meaning of the words; yet his human sympathy, knowledge of the world, wide cultivation and undoubtedly most of all a native and genuine love of divine Clio, most enchanting of all the muses, proved to be no mean equipment for the untried task he took up late in life. That in spite of indubitable handicaps Mr. Lancaster succeeded in accomplishing so much of real value for the lasting benefit and renown of the Virginia Historical Society and left it in every way better than he found it, is certainly a tribute to his talents no less than to his zeal.

It seems a pity we never said to his face what all of us with one accord so fervently unite in saying now: "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

J. P. C. S.



## THE NORTHUMBERLAND OATH 1652

*Contributed by* WOODFORD B. HACKLEY

(From Northumberland County Records, Volume Deeds and  
Orders, 1650-1652, pages 72-73)

Wee whose names are subscribed doe promise and Ingage our  
selves to be true and faithfull to the Commonwealth of England  
as it is now established without King or house of Lordes.

John Mottrom	Philip Carpenter	Edw Henly*
Tho: Speke	Tho Brewer*	Tho Keene*
John Trussell	Tho Prickett*	Tho: Broughton
Willie Yerlesly	Jo Powell*	John Earle
Wal Brodhurst	Willia Presly	Wm. Warder*
Nicholas Morris	Robert Smith	John Stanley*
Ri: Flynt	Andrew Coex (?)	Edw: Hudson*
Peter Knight	Walter Weekes	Hen: Barnes*
Jacob Coutanceau	Richard Hubball	James Willis*
Henry Rayner	Wm Spicer*	Tho: Sheapard*
Hugh Lee	Tho Bailes*	Hen: Mosley*
George Colclough	David Spiller*	Rob: Newman*
John Haynie	Henry Hurst*	Rich: Walker*
Tho Gaskins	James Macgreggor*	Charles: Ashton
John Dennis*	John Essex*	John Ingorom
John Mottrom	Wm Allenson*	John smith
John Gresham	Cornelius Robinson*	Th Wilsford
Tho Hales*	Roger Pullen*	John Bradshawe
Will: Thomas	Sebone (?) Bishop	Luke Dyne*
Rich: Budd*	John Bennett	James Claughton
Simon Richardson	Hinry Cartwright	Samuell Smyth
George Allan	Peter Presly	Willm Cocke
Matthew Rhodon	John Aires*	Natty Hickman
William Vincent	Henry Toppin*	Robert Bradshawe
Isaac Weaver*	Tho Haile*	Humfry ffulford
John Waddy*	Jo Kent*	John Hollowes
Tho: Kingwell	Tho Coggin*	John Rosier
Rich: Holden*	Wm Reynolds*	John Walton
Abraha Byram*	John Bailes*	Andrew Munroe
John Hayward*	Wm Cornish*	Daniel Lisson
Thomas Gaskines	Rich Clare*	John Tew
Geo Hele*	Alex Mardwell*	Lewes Gilman*
Ralph Horsly*	The Salisbury	Gershon Cromwell*
Wm Medcalfe *		

These are to certify whom it shall concerne that by reason  
of urgent occasions I canott come up to Cone [Coan] but am  
contented to forme to the Ingagem't . . . Geo: ffletcher. April  
the 11th 1652.

\*Names so marked were signed with the signer's marks.

The oath transcribed above was recorded at a court held for the county of Northumberland on the 13th day of April, 1652, the testimonial of George Fletcher having been executed in advance of the meeting of the court. This date was approximately one month after the ship bearing Cromwell's Commissioners drew up before Jamestown and demanded the surrender of Virginia. Although the Virginians were prepared to resist, they held a conference with the Commissioners and surrendered after due deliberation, realizing that the odds were against them.

By the "Articles at the Surrender of the Countrey" preserved in Hening's "Statutes at Large," Volume I, p. 363 f., the Virginians were treated as if they were the victors. Submission was acknowledged as a voluntary act, "not forced nor constrained by a conquest upon the countrey." The Commissioners agreed to allow free trade, the use of the prayer book for one year provided that "those things which relate to kingship or that government be not used publicquely," no taxation without the consent of the House of Burgesses, and the pardon of Governor Berkeley and his Council. "The engagement" was to be *tendered* to all the inhabitants according to an act of parliament made for that purpose, but those persons refusing to subscribe to the engagement, that is, to take the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth, were to have a year to dispose of their property and leave the colony, during which year they were to have equal justice as formerly. No persons in any court of justice in Virginia were to be questioned for their opinions "given in any causes determined by them." "The "Act of Indemqnitie" (Hening, Volume I, page 367-8), signed by the Commissioners—Richard Bennett, William Claiborne and Edmond Curtis—, concludes thus: "That according to the articles in gennerall, Wee have granted an act of indemqnitie and oblivion to all the inhabitants of this colloney, from all words, actions or writings that have been spoken, acted or writt against the parliament or commonwealth of England or any other person *from the beginning of the world to this daye.*"

It would seem from the above that while all treasonable deeds or utterances on the part of the Virginians were completely forgiven all persons were expected to take the oath of allegiance to the new government. It is a good guess, however, that only

a few went through the formality. The easy terms of the surrender and the subsequent generosity of Cromwell in dealing with the Virginians no doubt strengthened the determined Royalists in their desire to ignore the requirement of the oath.

Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, in an article entitled "Washington and His Neighbors," published in the *William and Mary College Quarterly*, 1st series, Vol. IV, page 28 f., suggests that the settlers of York, Gloucester, Lancaster and Northumberland at this time were of the merchant class and were bound very closely to the mother country. Did business reasons, then, or superior loyalty, induce the Northumberland people to sign a formal oath at a regular meeting of the court? There is no preliminary statement. The oath is merely inserted into the records of the day as any other instrument.

It is interesting that exactly one hundred names are signed to the oath proper. The justices who held the court that day were John Mottrom, John Trussell, Thomas Speke, William Presly and Walter Brodhurst. These five names appear on the document.

Examination of the Northumberland records from 1650 to 1660—the latter date marking the end of the Commonwealth—reveals the following information about the signatories of the oath. Thirteen men, in addition to the five already mentioned, served as justices of the county during this period. They are as follows: Nicholas Morris, Peter Knight, Hugh Lee, George Colclough, William Thomas, Richard Budd, Matthew Rhodon, Peter Presly, William Reynolds, Charles Ashton, Samuel Smyth, John Hollowes and George Fletcher. These men served as sheriff: Walter Brodhurst, John Trussell, Samuel Smyth, William Presly, George Colclough and Charles Ashton. John Mottrom, John Trussell and Thomas Speke held the military rank of colonel, Samuel Smyth and George Fletcher were lieutenant-colonels, George Colclough was a major and Richard Budd was a captain. Eight of these men—William Presly, John Mottrom, George Fletcher, Walter Brodhurst, John Trussell, Peter Knight, John Haynie and George Colclough—were Burgesses.

These additional facts about the signatories might be of interest. Andrew Monroe was the great great grand-father of President James Monroe (James,<sup>5</sup> Spens,<sup>4</sup> Andrew,<sup>3</sup> Andrew,<sup>2</sup>

Andrew<sup>1</sup>).† Daniel Lisson was a justice of Westmoreland County and accompanied Colonel Washington in 1675 against the Susquehannah fort as an Indian interpreter.‡ Anne Brodhurst, widow of Walter Brodhurst, married Colonel John Washington, immigrant ancestor of George Washington, as his second wife.§ John Hollowes was a colonel and a Burgess.\* John Haynie was active in public life in Northumberland for nearly forty years, being Burgess, King's Attorney, County Surveyor, Justice, and commander of a troop of soldiers in the Susquehannah War in 1678.\* William Presly is said to have remarked in connection with Berkeley's hangings after Bacon's Rebellion that "he believed the governor would have hanged half the country if we had let him alone."°

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† *William and Mary Quarterly*, 1st series, IV, p. 39, and XVI, p. 66.

‡ *Ibid.*, Volume IV, p. 42.

§ *Ibid.*, Volume IV, p. 33.

\* *Ibid.*, Volume IV, p. 31.

\* *Virginia Historical Magazine*, Volume XXV, p. 194.

° *Ibid.*, Volume XXXIV, p. 189.

**WILLIAM BYRD TITLE BOOK\***

(Continued)

*Edited and Annotated by* MRS. REBECCA JOHNSTON†

Mr. John Broadnax at length agreed to part with his Land being 150 Acres near the Falls and 629 Acres of his Back Land to Mr. Byrd and included both Tracts together in One Conveyance of Lease & Release as follows

The Lease of John Broadnax to Mr. Byrd of 729 Acres of Land in Henrico County

THIS INDENTURE made the Twentieth Day of February in the Year of our Lord Christ one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eleven BETWEEN John Broadnax of the County of York on the One part & William Byrd of Westover in the County of Charles City Esqr on the other part WITNESSETH that the said John Broadnax for & in Consideration of the Sum of five Shillings of Lawfull Money of Great Britain to him in hand paid by the said William Byrd the Receipt whereof he the said John Broadnax doth hereby acknowledge HATH Bargained & Sold & by these presents doth Bargain & Sell unto the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators & Assigns ALL that Tract Plantation or Dividend of Land lying & being on the South Side of James River in the County of Henrico containing Six Hundred twenty Nine Acres Beginning at a Great Pine Tree by a piny Branch or Slash Running thence North Westerly Two Hundred & Three pole to a Marked Tree being a Corner Line Tree on the Land now in the Tenure or Occupation of Richard Bland Gentleman thence South Westerly four Hundred Ninety One poles by a Line of Marked Trees dividing the said Land from the Land of the said Richard Bland thence South Easterly Two Hundred & three poles to a white Oak thence North East-

†Mrs. Johnston, who is now credited with the editing and annotating of this series of papers, has long been associated with the Society as its assistant secretary and through her store of knowledge and ability at research has been of inestimable service in connection with previous sections of this work.—C. T.

\* Copyright, 1941, Virginia Historical Society.

erly four Hundred & Ninety One poles to the said Great Pine Tree being part of a Dividend or Tract of Land containing One Thousand One Hundred Twenty Nine Acres granted to the said John Broadnax by Patent bearing Date the Twenty-first day of April in the Year One Thousand Six hundred & Ninety And also all that Tract Plantation or Dividend of Land Lying & being on the South Side of James River aforesaid in the said County of Henrico Containing One Hundred & Fifty Acres Beginning at an Elm Tree upon the James River running thence West & by South three Hundred & Twenty pole to the Land now in the Tenure of the said William Byrd thence North by the Land of the said William Byrd Seventy five poles thence East & by North Three hundred & Twenty poles near a Broad Stone by the said River thence by the said River South Seventy five poles to the said Beginning Tree And all & Singular Houses Orchards Buildings & Gardens to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining And the Reversion & Reversions Remainder & Remainders Together with the Rents & profits of the premises & every part & parcell thereof TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Land & premises with all the Appurtenances hereinmentioned To be Bargained & Sold unto the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators & Assigns from the Day before the Date hereof for & during the term of One whole Year from thence next ensuing & fully to be Compleat & Ended YIELDING & PAYING therefore the Rent of One pepper Corn on the last day of the said Year (if the same shall be demanded) To the Intent that by Vertue of these presents & of the Statute for Transferring Uses into possession the said William Byrd may be in Actual possession of the said premises & be thereby enabled to accept a Grant of the Reversion & Inheritance thereof to him & his Heirs which is intended to be granted & Released by the said John Broadnax to him the said William Byrd & his Heirs by One other Indenture to be made between them And to bear Date the Day next after the Day of the Date hereof IN WITNESS whereof the said John Broadnax hath hereunto set his hand & Seal the Day & Year first above written

JOHN BROADNAX [Seal]

Sealed & deliver'd  
in the presence of

John Clayton  
Richard Bland  
Peter Poythres<sup>11</sup>

} Virginia Ss.

At a General Court held at the Capitol the Sixteenth Day of April One Thousand Seven hundred & Twelve John Broadnax of the County of York acknowledged this his Lease of Land unto the Honble. William Byrd Esqr (and Mary the Wife of the said John being privately examined) relinquished her Right of Dower unto the said Byrd And it was admitted to Record, Test

C. C. Thacker Cl Gent Cur

The Release of John Broadnax to Mr. Byrd of the foregoing  
729 Acres of Land in Henrico County

THIS INDENDURE made the One & Twentieth Day of February in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & Eleven BETWEEN John Broadnax of the County of York on the One part And William Byrd of Westover in the County of Charles City Esqr on the Other part WITNESSETH that the said John Broadnax for & in Consideration of the Sum of One Hundred & Fifty pounds Sterling Money & fifteen pounds Current Money of Virginia to him in hand paid by the said William Byrd at or before the Ensealing & delivery of these presents the Receipt whereof the said John Broadnax doth thereby acknowledge & thereof & of every part thereof doth acquit & discharge the said William byrd his Executors & Administrators by these presents HATH Granted Bargained sold Alienated Released & Confirmed And by these presents doth Grant Bargain Sell Alien Release & Confirm unto the said William Byrd his Heirs & Assigns ALL that Tract Plantation or

<sup>11</sup> Peter Poythress was a descendant of Capt. Francis Poythress of Charles City County who came to Virginia in 1635, and who was an officer in the Indian Wars, and also represented Charles City County in the House of Burgesses. The line of descent has not been definitely established but Peter of the text was evidently the Peter who married Elizabeth—and had a daughter Anne Poythress (1712-1758) who married Richard Bland (1710-1776) of Prince George County.—(*Va. Mag.* VII, 71, 72; XXXIII, 32).

Dividend of Land lying & being on the South Side of James River in the County of Henrico containing Six hundred Twenty Nine Acres Beginning at a great Pine Tree by a Piny Branch or Slash Running thence North Westerly Two hundred & Three poles to a marked Tree being a Corner Line Tree on the Land now in the Occupation or Tenure of Richard Bland Gentleman thence South Westerly four Hundred & Ninety one Poles by a Line of Marked Trees Dividing the said Land from the Land of the said Richard Bland thence South Easterly Two hundred & Three poles to a White Oak thence North Easterly four Hundred Ninety One poles to the said Great Pine Tree being part of a Dividend or Tract of Land Containing One Thousand One Hundred Twenty Nine Acres Granted to the said John Broadnax by patent bearing Date the Twenty first Day of April in the Year One Thousand Six hundred & Ninety And also all that Tract plantation or dividend of Land lying & being on the South Side of James River aforesaid in the said County of Henrico containing One hundred & fifty Acres Beginning at an Elm Tree upon the River James Running thence West & by South Three hundred & Twenty poles to the Land now in the Tenure of the said William Byrd thence North by the Land of the said William Byrd Seventy five poles thence East & by North Three hundred & Twenty poles near a Broad Stone by the said River thence by the said River South Seventy Five poles to the said Beginning Tree & all & Singular Houses Buildings Orchards & Gardens to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining (All which said premises now are in the Actual Possession of him the said William Byrd by Virtue of one Indenture of Bargain & Sale to him thereof made for the Term of One Year bearing Date the Day before the Date of these presents And made between the said John Broadnax on the One part & the said William Byrd on the other part And by Vertue of the Statute for Transferring Uses into Possession) And all the Estate Right Title Interest Use Trust Reversion properly Claim & Demand whatsoever of him the said John Broadnax of in and to the said premises & every or any part or parcel thereof with all & Singular Deeds Patents Evidences Writings Records Escripts & Muniments whatsoever touching or Concerning the said Premises or any part thereof TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said mentioned Granted Land & premises



with the Appurtenances & every part thereof to the said William Byrd his Heirs & Assigns TO the only proper Use & behoof of the said William Byrd & of his Heirs & Assigns for ever TO BE HELD of our Sovereign Lady the Queen her Heirs & Successors by the Rents for the same due and of Rights accustomed And the said John Broadnax his Heirs & Assigns the said mentioned & Granted premises unto the said William Byrd his Heirs & Assigns against him the said John Broadnax his Heirs & Assigns shall & will warrant & forever Defend by these presents AND the said John Broadnax for himself his Heirs Executors & Administrators & every of them doth Covenant promise Grant & agree to & with the said William Byrd his Heirs Executors Administrators & Assigns & every of them by these presents in manner & form following (That is to say) That he the said John Broadnax for & notwithstanding any Act Manner or Thing whatsoever had made done or wittingly or willingly committed or suffered by him the said John Broadnax to the Contrary Now is & standeth Lawfully Rightfully & absolutely seized of the said Lands & premises hereinbefore mentioned to be hereby Granted Bargained Sold Aliened Released & Confirmed & every part & parcel thereof with their & every of their Appurtenances of a Good Sure perfect & Indefeazible Estate of Inheritance in Fee Simple And that at the time of the Sealing & delivery hereof he hath full power Good Right & Lawfull and absolute Authority to Grant Bargain Sell alien Release & confirm the same unto the said William Byrd his Heirs & Assigns in Manner & form aforesaid AND that it shall & may be Lawful to & for him the said William Byrd his Heirs & Assigns from time to time & at all times hereafter quietly & peaceably to enter into and upon have hold Occupy possess & enjoy to his & their proper Use & behoof the aforesaid Lands & premises with their & every of their Appurtenances without any Lawfull or Equitable Let Suit Trouble denial Disturbance Interruption Claim & Demand of him the said John Broadnax and all persons claiming under him the said John Broadnax And that free & Clear & freely & Clearly Acquitted Exonerated & discharged or otherwise upon request therefore to be made well & Sufficiently saved harmless & indemnified by him the said John Broadnax of & from all Manner of former and

other Gifts, Grants Bargains Sales Feoffments Leases Estates Mortgages Jointures Dowers Wills entails Fees Fines Forfeitures Judgments Extents Executions Rents & Arrears of Rent & of & from all manner of former & other Acts Uses Titles Troubles Charges & Incumbrances whatsoever had made caused committed Done or Suffered or to be had made cause committed omitted done or Suffered by the said John Broadnax or any other Person or persons whatsoever Claiming or to Claim any Lawfull or Equitable Estate Right Title or Interest of in or out of the said premises or any part thereof by from or under the said John Broadnax AND ALSO that he the said John Broadnax his Heirs & Assigns shall & will at any time or times hereafter for & during the Space of Seven Years next ensuing the Date hereof upon the Request & at the Cost & Charges in the Law of him the said William Byrd his Heirs & Assigns Do make & Execute or Cause or procure to be done made & Executed All & every such further Act & Acts Conveyances & Assurances in the Law whatsoever for the further & better Conveying & Assuring the said Lands & premises with their & every of their Appurtenances unto the said William Byrd his Heirs & Assigns as by him the said William Byrd his Heirs & Assigns or his or their Council Learned in the Law shall be reasonably Devised Advised & required AND that the said John Brodnax shall & will in due form of Law acknowledge these presents & the Lease before the next General Court & that Mary the Wife of the said John Brodnax shall & will then & there in due form of Law Relinquish her Right Title & Demand of Dower in & to the above Granted premises IN WITNESS whereof the said John Broadnax hath hereunto set his hand & Seal the Day & Year first abovewritten.

Sealed & Delivered  
in the presence of

John Clayton  
Richard Bland  
Peter Poythres

Witness

Peter Poythress  
John Clayton  
Richard Bland Virginia Ss

JOHN BROADNAX

Received the Twenty first Day of  
February 1711 the Sum of One Hun-  
dred & fifty pounds Sterling & fifteen  
pounds Current Money of Virginia of  
the Within mention'd William Byrd  
being the within mention'd Consider-  
ation Money

P Me John Broadnax

At a General Court held at the Capitol the 16 day of April 1712

John Broadnax acknowledged this his above Receipt unto the Honble William Byrd Esq and it was admitted to Record.

Test C. C. Thacker Cl Gen Cur

Virginia Ss

At a General Court held at the Capitol the Sixteenth Day of April One Thousand Seven hundred & Twelve

John Broadnax of the County of York acknowledged this his Release of Land unto the Honble William Byrd Esqr (and Mary the Wife of the said John Broadnax being privately examined) relinquished her Right of Dower in the Land conveyed by this Deed unto the said Byrd & it was admitted to Record.

Test C. C. Thacker Cl Gen Cut

Mr. Broadnax his Bond for performing of Covenants to Mr. Byrd.

Virginia Ss

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I John Broadnax of the County of York am held & firmly Bound unto William Byrd of Westover in the County of Charles City Esqr in the Sum of One Hundred & fifty pounds Sterling Money & fifteen pounds Current Money of Virginia to be paid to the said William Byrd or his Certain Attorney his Executors Administrators or Assigns To the which payment well & truly to be made & done I bind my self my Heirs Executors & Administrators firmly by these presents Sealed with my Seal dated this Twenty first day of February 1711

THE CONDITION of this Obligation is such that if the above bound John Brodnax his Heirs Executors & Administrator do & shall from time to time & at all times hereafter well & truly Observe perform fulfill Accomplish & keep all & singular the Covenants Grants Articles Clauses Conditions & Agreements whatsoever which on the part & behalf of the said John Broadnax his Heirs Executors or Administrators are & ought to be Observed performed fulfilled Accomplished & kept Comprized & mentioned in One pair of Indentures of Lease & Release the lease bearing Date the Day before the Date hereof and the Release bearing even Date with these presents And made between

the said John Brodnax on the One part & the said William Byrd on the other part in all things according to the purport Tenor true Intent & Meaning of the said Indentures then this Obligation to be Void and of none Effect or Else to remain in full force & Vertue

JOHN BRODNAX

Sealed & delivered in the presence of

John Clayton  
Richard Bland  
Peter Poythres

Samuel Goode<sup>12</sup> having about 100 Acres of Land upon the River a Mile below Stony Creek which was granted to him by his Father John Goode, and likewise 428 Acres of back Land lying high upon Stony Creek. He conveyed both these Tracks to Mr. Byrd by Lease & Release as follows

THIS INDENTURE made this 5th day of January in the Year of our Lord God One Thousand Seven Hundred & Eleven BETWEEN Samuel Goode of the County of Henrico Planter on the One part and William Byrd of the County of Charles City on the Other Part WITNESSETH that the said Samuel Goode for & in Consideration of the Sum of five Shillings Sterling to him in Hand paid by the said William Byrd the Receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge HATH bargained & Sold by these presents doth Bargain & Sell unto the said William Byrd his Executors & Administrators Two Tracts & parcels of Land both containing by Estimation five hundred Twenty Three Acres Scituate Lying & being in the Parish & County of Henrico and on the South Side of James River, one hundred Acres part thereof being the Land conveyed by John Goode Deceased unto the said Samuel Goode by Deed dated the first Day of October 1698; And the other part being four hundred Twenty Three Acres is part of the Eight Hundred Eighty Eight Acres of Land on Stoney Creek which was granted unto the said Samuel Goode by Patent Dated the Twentieth Day of April 1694. The Remainder thereof being by the said Samuel Goode conveyed unto the said John Goode and unto Walter Scot TO HAVE AND

<sup>12</sup> Samuel Goode, son of the emigrant, born Barbados, 1655-8, died in Virginia 1734. He married Martha Jones.—(Goode's *Virginia Cousins*, 36).

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Plan of 433

Acres of land up on Spring Creek  
North 6 West 192 Poles

Part of

Spring Creek

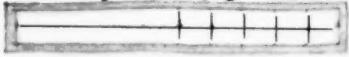
East 412 Poles



S 22 W 56 Poles

Scale of 100 Poles

South 206 Poles



TO HOLD the said Two Tracts of Land & premises with the Appurtenances unto the said William Byrd his Executors & Administrators from the Day next before the Date hereof unto the End & Term & for & during the Term of One Year from thence next ensuing to the Intent that by Vertue thereof & of the Statute for transferring Uses into possession the said William Byrd may be in Actual possession of the said Land & premises & be enabled to take & Accept of a Grant & Release of the Reversion & Inheritance of the same Land & premises to him & his Heirs to the use of him his Heirs & Assigns for ever. IN WITNESS whereof he hath hereunto set his Hand & affixed his Seal the Day & Year first abovewritten.

SAMUEL GOODE [Seal]

Signed Sealed & delivered  
in the Presence of  
Hen: Randolph Junr  
John Pleasants

At a Court held at Varina for the  
County of Henrico the first Monday  
in January being the 7th day of the  
Month Annoq Dni 1711

The aforementioned Samuel Goode appeared in proper person & acknowledged this Deed to be his Act & Deed & thereupon the same was ordered to be Recorded & it is accordingly Recorded.

Test William Randolph Cl Cur

Samuel Goode's Release to Mr. Byrd for 523 Acres of Land  
upon Stony Creek

THIS INDENTURE made this Seventh Day of January in the Year of our Lord God One Thousand Seven Hundred & Eleven BETWEEN Samuel Goode of the County of Henrico Planter of the One part And William Byrd of the County of Charles City Esqr of the other part WITNESSETH That Whereas the said Samuel Goode by Indenture bearing Date the Day before the Date hereof and for the Consideration therein expressed HATH Bargained & Sold unto the said William Byrd his Executors & Administrators Two Tracts or parcels of Land both containing by Estimation five hundred Twenty Three Acres of Land Scituate Lying & being in the Parish & County of Henrico, &

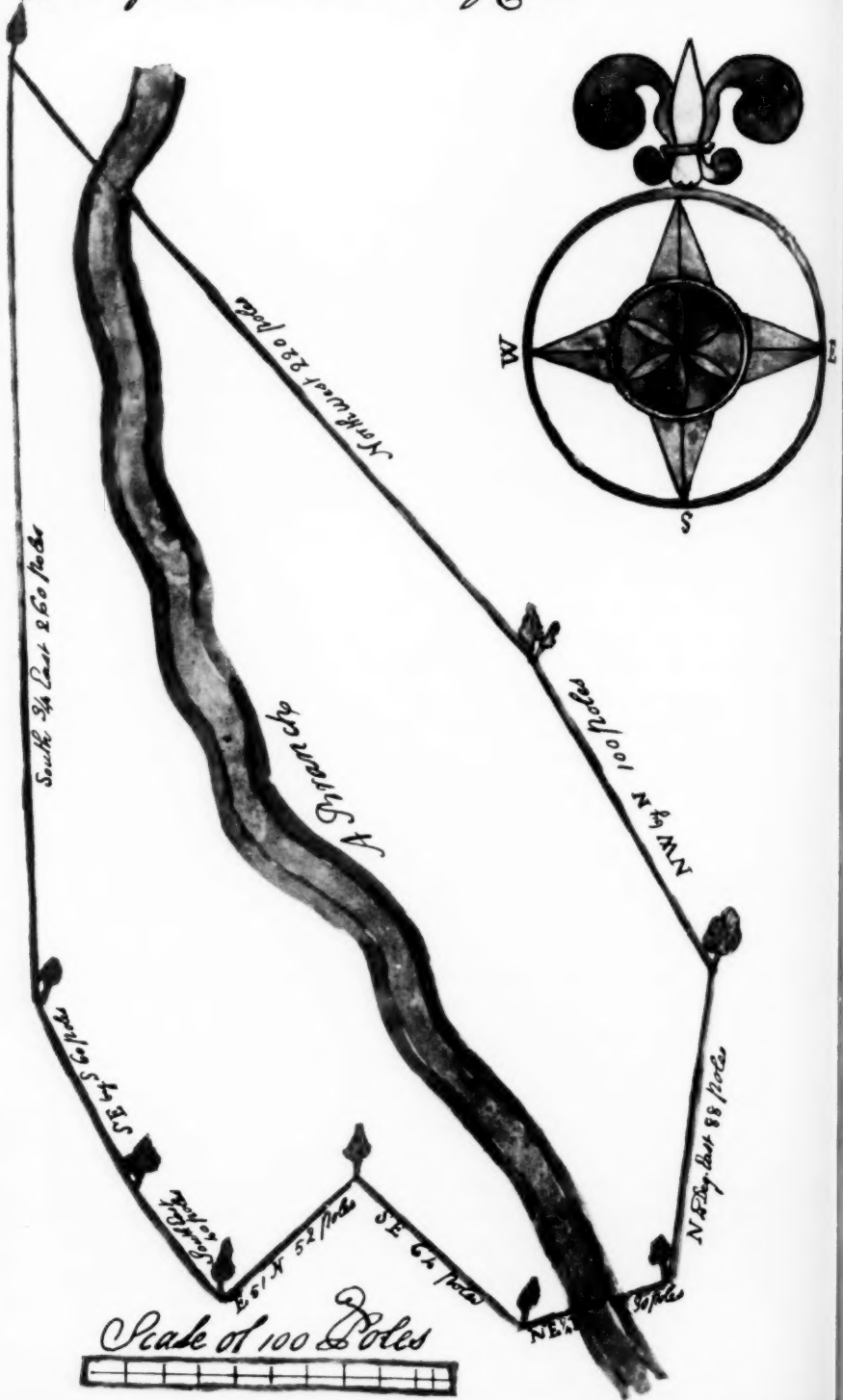
Leaf 412 of Book

on the South Side James River, One hundred Acres part thereof, being the Land conveyed by John Goode deceased unto the said Samuel Goode by Deed Dated the first Day of October 1698. And the other part being four hundred Twenty Three Acres a part of the Eight hundred Eighty Eight Acres of Land on Stony Creek which was granted to the said Samuel Goode by patent Dated the Twentieth Day of April 1694. The Remainder thereof being by the said Samuel Goode conveyed unto the said John Goode & Walter Scot. To HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Land & premises with the Appurtenances unto him the said William Byrd his Executors and Administrators from the day next before the date of the said Recited Indenture, unto the End & Term of One Year from thence next following to the intent that by Vertue thereof & of the Statute for transferring Uses into Possession, the said William Byrd might be in the Actual Possession of the said Lands & premises, and be enabled to accept of and take a Grant & Release of the Reversion & Inheritance thereof, to him & his Heirs to the Use of him his Heirs & Assigns forever, as by the said Recited Indenture of Lease more at Large appeareth AND THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the said Samuel Good for & in Consideration of the Sum of One hundred pounds Sterling to him in hand paid by the said William Byrd whereof he doth hereby acknowledge the Receipt, HATH Granted remised Released & Confirmed AND DOTTH by these presents Grant remise Release & Confirm unto the said William Byrd in his Actual Possession now being by Vertue of the said Recited Indenture of Bargain & Sale made to him of a Year, and of the said Statute and to his Heirs & Assigns for ever the aforesaid Land & premises with the Appurtenances, and all the Estate Right Title Interest Claim & demand whatsoever of the said Samuel Goode of in & to the same & of every part thereof. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD THE said Lands & premises with the Appurtenances unto the said William Byrd his Heirs & Assigns for Ever To the only Use & behoof of the said William Byrd his Heirs & Assigns for Ever AND the said Samuel Goode for himself his Heirs Executors & Administrators doth Covenant & agree with the said William Byrd his Heirs Executors & Administrators that he & every of them the hereby before granted Land & premises & every part thereof with the appurtenances will Warrant & for ever Defend against all per-



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Plan of 223 Acres near Falling Creek



sons whatsoever Claiming by from or under him them or any of them or any other person to the said William Byrd his Heirs & Assigns for ever IN WITNESS whereof he hath hereunto set his Hand & Affixed his Seal the day & Year above written.

SAMUEL GOODE [Seal]

Sig'd Seal'd & deliver'd  
in the Presence of  
Henry Randolph Junr  
John Pleasants

At a Court held at Varina for the County of Henrico the first Monday in January being the 7th day of the Month Annoq Dni 1711

The aforementioned Samuel Good appear'd in his proper person and acknowledged this Deed to be his Act & Deed, and thereupon the same was ordered to be Recorded, & it is accordingly recorded

Test William Randolph Cl Cur

At a Court held at Varina for the County of Henrico the first Monday in June being the second day of the Month Ao Dni 1712

Martha the Wife of the aforementioned Samuel Goode appears in her proper person and (being first privately examined) she Relinquish't her Right of Dower in the land conveyed in this Deed by her Husband to William Byrd Esqr

Test William Randolph Cl Cur

Colo William Randolph the Elder being seized of 223 Acres bounding on Mr. Byrds Old Lands on Falling Creek and being convenient to the Saw Mill he was prevailed to sell it to the said Byrd by Lease & Release as follows

THIS INDENTURE made this first Day of June in the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne by the Grace of God of Great Britain France & Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c in the Year of our Lord God 1707 Between William

Randolph of the County & Parish of Henrico Gentleman of the One part and William Byrd of the Parish of Westover in the County of Charles City Esqr of the other part WITNESSETH That the said William Randolph for & in Consideration of the Sum of five Shillings Sterling to him in Hand paid by the said William Byrd Whereof he doth hereby acknowledge the Receipt; HATH Bargained & Sold and by these presents DOTH Bargain & sell unto the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators & Assigns One parcel or Tract of Land containing by Estimation Two Hundred Twenty Three Acres of Land be the same more or Less Scituate Lying & being in the County of Henrico aforesaid and on the South Side of James River Vizt Beginning at a Corner White Oak & pine of the land of Walter Clotworthy & runneth South East Sixty four poles to a Corner pine thence North East one fourth East thirty poles to a Corner pine on the Land of Robert Thompson thence on his Line North four Degrees East Eighty Eight Poles to his Corner black Oak thence on the head of Sheffell's Land North West & by North One hundred poles to a Corner Dead Oak & pine thence on the Line of the aforesaid William Byrd North West Two Hundred & twenty poles to Walter Clotworthy's Corner Black Oak thence on Clotworthy's Lines South three Fourths East Two Hundred & Sixty Poles & South East & by South Sixty poles and South East forty poles And East fifty One Degrees North fifty Two poles to the Place begun at the said Land being granted to Richard Dear Love by patent Dated the 24th Day of April 1700 & by the last Will & Testament of the said Dearlove given to the said William Randolph and his Heirs & Assigns for Ever as by the said Will proved & Recorded in Henrico Court may appear TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract of Land with the Appurtenances unto the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators & Assigns from the Day next before the Date hereof unto the End & Term & for & during the Term of One Year from thence next ensuing to the Intent that by Vertue hereof & of the Statute for transferring Uses into Possession the said William Byrd may be in Actual possession of the said Lands & premises, and be enabled to Accept of a Grant & Release of the same premises to him and his Heirs & Assigns for Ever. IN WITNESS whereof the said William Randolph hath hereunto

put his Hand & affixed his Seal the Day & Year abovewritten.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH.

Signed Sealed & Delivered  
in presence of

Giles Webb

Joshua Wynne<sup>13</sup>

Henrico County June the 2d. 1707

Acknowledged in Open Court by the

Subscribed William Randolph Gentle-  
man.

Test James Cocke Cl Cur

Mr. William Randolph's Release for 223 Acres to Mr. Byrd.

THIS INDENTURE made this 2d day of June in the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne by the Grace of God of Great Britain France & Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c in the Year of our Lord God 1707 BETWEEN William Randolph of the County & Parish of Henrico Gentleman of the One part and William Byrd of the Parish of Westover & County of Charles City Esqr of the Other part Whereas the said William Randolph by Indenture bearing Date the second Day of this Instant Month of June for the Consideration therein expressed did Bargain & sell unto the said William Byrd one Tract or parcel of Land lying and being in the County of Henrico containing by Estimation Two hundred Twenty three Acres be the same more or Less being bounded as in the said Indenture is mentioned TO BE HELD by the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators & Assigns from the day next before the Date of the said Recited Indenture unto the End & Term of one Year from thence next following TO THE Intent that by Vertue thereof & of the Statute for transferring Uses into possession the said William Byrd might be in the Actual possession of the said Lands and premises; and be Enabled to accept of & take a Grant & Release of the Reversion & Inheritance thereof to him

<sup>13</sup> Joshua Wynne was the son of Robert Wynne (Speaker of the House of Burgesses 1661-65) of Jordans, Charles City County, whose will was proved July 1, 1675, bequeathing to his youngest son Joshua Wynne "a house and Oatmeale Mill" Dover Lane, Canterbury, Eng. and his "plantation in Virginia called Georges, with all Tobacco Houses." Joshua's wife's name was Mary (surname not known) and in March, 1715, Peter Wynne was administrator of the estate of his father, Joshua Wynne, dec'd, in a suit against said estate.—(*Va. Mag.* XIV, 173, 174; XX, 88; Stanard's *Colonial Virginia Register*).

& his Heirs to the use of him his Heirs & Assigns for Ever, as by the said Recited Indenture more at large appeareth NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the said William Randolph for & in Consideration of the Sum of Seventeen pounds Current Money by the said William Byrd to the said William Randolph in Hand paid, whereof he doth hereby acknowledge the Receipt HATH Granted, Remised, released, and confirmed & doth by these presents Grant, Remise, release & Confirm to the said William Byrd in his Actual Possession now being (by Vertue of the said recited Indenture of Bargain & Sale made to him of a Year, & of the said Statute) & to his heirs & Assigns the aforesaid Land & premises with the Appurtenances & all the Estate Right Title & Interest of the said William Randolph of in & to the same & every part thereof TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Lands & premises with the Appurtenances unto the said William Byrd his Heirs & Assigns for ever in as large & ample Manner to all Intents Constructions & purposes as Richard Dearlove might or could have done by Vertue of the Patent in the said recited Indenture mentioned or the said William Randolph or his Heirs might or could have done by Vertue of the Will in the said recited Indenture mention'd without any Let hindrance or Molestation of the aforesaid Richard Dearlove or William Randolph or either of their Heirs or Assigns. IN WITNESS whereof the aforesaid William Randolph hath hereunto set his Hand & Seal the Day & Year abovemention'd

WILLIAM RANDOLPH

Signed Sealed & delivered  
in the Presence of

Giles Webb  
Joshua Wynne

Henrico County June the Second 1707  
Acknowledged in Open Court by the  
Subscribed William Randolph Gentle-  
man

Test James Cocke Cl Cur<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> James Cocke, Clerk of Henrico County 1692-1707, son of Thomas Cocke, was born about 1666 and died 1721. He married in January, 1691, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Jane (Tucker) Pleasants. On May 16, 1692, John Pleasants executed a deed of gift to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of James Cocke, the plantation on James River known as "Curles."—(*Va. Mag.* IV, 89; *Valentine Papers*, II, 1070).

(To be Continued)

## SOME JACOBEOAN LINKS BETWEEN AMERICA AND THE ORIENT

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By BOIES PENROSE

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(Concluded)

This brings us to another character of great importance in the history of both Companies,—Sir Thomas Dale, a doughty old warrior who had served for years with the Dutch forces in their campaigns in the Low Countries. In 1611 Dale was appointed deputy governor and high marshal of Virginia, to which he sailed that same year with Captain Newport. Dale found things in a bad way on his arrival at Jamestown, the colonists were discouraged and demoralized, and the settlement was in no sense prospering. His dynamic—if ruthless—energy soon changed all this, and with a severity that was considered excessive, but which appears to have been necessary, he speedily restored order, and under his rule the colony began to thrive. His improvements were wide-spread; he fortified Point Comfort against the Spaniards, he moved most of the settlers from malarial Jamestown to the healthier site of Henrico, he established brick-kilns and a hospital. Later on in 1611 Sir Thomas Gates came over to assume the post of governor, but he and Dale had been soldiers together, and Dale served under Gates without friction. In 1614 Gates returned to England and Dale again assumed charge of the colony, ruling it for two years with firmness and ability. At the end of this time the Virginia Company let him return to England, being well satisfied with the results of his administration, and in 1616 he sailed back on the *Treasurer* in company with John Rolfe and his wife Pocahontas.

Dale's successor as head of affairs in Virginia was the harsh and tactless Sir Samuel Argall, who did much to discredit the Smythe administration. Argall was recalled to England in 1619 and in the following year he was given command of the *Golden Phoenix* in Sir Robert Mansell's expedition against the Algerian pirates. Although this fleet contained such distinguished sailors as Sir Richard Hawkins (the youngest and unluckiest of the family) and Sir Thomas Button, no tangible success resulted, albeit they

cruised along the North African coast for the better part of a year. Another interesting figure in this Algiers voyage was John Tradescant, the celebrated naturalist and gardener, and the leading authority on Virginian flora.

At the time of Dale's return to England relations between English and Dutch in the East were approaching the breaking point, and John Jourdain had very recently visited England in order to beg the East India Company to take a stronger line against their rivals, and especially to relieve a very gallant Englishman named Nathaniel Courthope who was beleaguered in the Banda Islands. In accordance with Jourdain's schemes the Company thereupon equipped a fleet of six vessels under the command of Dale, to go out to the Indies "with power to act." There is a touch of paradox in the fact that just before he sailed the Dutch government had awarded Dale £1000 for his services in the first decade of the century, but the old marshal did not let sentimental considerations divert him from doing what he considered to be his duty. Leaving England in February, 1618 Dale sailed directly to Java, and reached Bantam in the early autumn of the same year. On his arrival there he found that the Dutch had wronged the English even more than he had expected, and so he seized the large ship *Zwarte Leeuw* with a cargo worth £14,000—as a recompense for the English losses. Coen, the Dutch governor, not to be outdone, thereupon burned the English factory at Jacatra (modern Batavia, 50 miles east of Bantam). This event was tantamount to a declaration of war, and was regarded as such by both nations, so that when a Dutch fleet met Dale's squadron in Jacatra Roads just before Christmas, a terrific and sanguinary battle took place. Both sides claimed the victory, but the English did have the advantage, and Coen retired to Amboyna to rally his forces. Shortly after this the *Zwarte Leeuw* was accidentally set afire and most of her valuable cargo was a total loss, while Dale was deprived of further fruits of his victory by the amount of sickness among his crews and by the rotten condition of his ships. Dale therefore decided to take his squadron across to Masulipatam on the Coromandel Coast to refit, but our marshal was himself stricken with fever and died soon after reaching the Indian mainland in the spring of 1619. His death made him into a popular hero at home, a



reputation which he truly deserved in spite of his severity, for he had given his utmost for England's infant Empire.

Another "Virginian" who was destined to find a grave in the far-off Indies was Purchas's friend, the merchant George Barkley. As a youth Barkley had travelled through the Baltic countries to Poland and Russia; he had even penetrated into Tartary, and had lived with a Mongol chieftain for six months. Later he visited North Africa from Barbary to Guinea and then proceeded across to the West Indies, which he must have done before 1605, for in that year Purchas took down the account of his travels. From the first Barkley appears to have been interested in American colonization; he early became an investor in the Virginia enterprize and in 1613 he went out on the *Martha*, stopping at Bermuda on the way. Of his sojourn in Virginia we know nothing, albeit Purchas says "hee much affected the Virginia business." In 1615 we hear of him going out to India as Cape merchant with Newport and Roe, and he was left at Bantam as chief of the Company's factory there. His death there the following year closed a most interesting career, which unfortunately for us is traced all too briefly in the pages of Purchas.

One of whom even less is known than Barkley is mysterious Matthew Morton. Our chief information about him comes from John Smith's *Travels and Observations* which states: "Sir Thomas Roe, well knowen to be a most noble Gentleman, before he went Lord Ambassadour to the Great Mogoll, or the Great Turke, spent a yeare or two upon this coast (Guiana), and about the River of the Amazones, wherein he most imployed Captaine Matthew Morton, an expert sea-man in the discoveries of this famous River, a Gentleman that was the first shot and mortally wounded to death, with me in Virginia, yet since hath benee twice with command in the East Indies."

It therefore appears that Morton was badly wounded by the Indians on May 6 1607, the day of Newport's first landing at Lynnhaven and we do know, in addition, that Morton commanded the *Unity* on her voyage to Java in 1617-19 during which his men mutinied and he by no means proved himself a model commander. In spite of this the East India Company gave him the *Peppercorn* on her voyage to the East in 1620 and he took his ship on from

Bantam to Japan and Manila, apparently with more success than on his earlier voyage.

Smith himself, by all odds the best known figure of the Jamestown colony (of the council of which he was President in 1608-9) was no mean traveller, and this remarkable adventurer, whose exploits since the "debunking" by Alexander Brown and many later historians are regarded more suspiciously than they were by our more gullible grandparents, did undoubtedly traverse a good part of Eastern Europe and the Levant before he came to Virginia. After serving in France and the Low Countries he set out in 1600 in search of military adventures against the Turks, and after crossing Italy and Dalmatia, and visiting Egypt, he eventually reached Styria where he took service under the Archduke of Austria. As a captain, with a number of other adventurous Britons under him, he took part in the sieges of Limbach on the Drave, and Stuhlweissenburg, and distinguished himself greatly by killing three Turks in single combat at Regal, a place which—unfortunately for Smith's reputation—is unknown to historians and geographers alike. At the battle of the Rotenturm Pass near Hermannstadt in Transylvania he was wounded and captured, although two of his subordinates, Edward Robinson and Thomas Carlton escaped and lived to go out to Virginia with their captain.

As soon as his wounds had healed he was sold into slavery and taken to Constantinople and presented to a lady rejoicing in the name of Charatza Tragabigzanda, who straightaway fell in love with him. Fearing, however, that her mother might sell Smith she sent him to her brother Timor, the Pasha of Nalbrits in Crim Tartary, a well meant move, which none the less brought the Englishman into great suffering. While geography is as ignorant of the Pashalik of Nalbrits as it is of mysterious Regal, yet it is believed that Smith was taken somewhere in the lower Don valley, near the sea of Azof. Here he was subject to the most brutal treatment imaginable, which provoked him so that he slew Timor with a flail and made his escape into Russia, to be assisted in his flight by another admiring lady, named Callamatta. From Muscovy he made his way across Germany and France to Spain, where he crossed over to Morocco. After visiting Marrakesh he sailed from Safi; his ship was blown off her course to the Ca-

naries, where she fought and vanquished two Spanish vessels, after which she brought Smith safely back to England with 1000 ducats in his pocket.

After his return to England he thought seriously of going out with Leigh and Pring in 1605 to the Oyapok colony in South America, but he was persuaded by Captain Gosnold to try his luck in Virginia, and in 1607 he sailed with Newport on the first voyage to Jamestown. The story of Smith's sojourn in Virginia (whether it be truth or fiction) is too well known to be repeated here, but it is perhaps apropos to call attention to his no less valuable services during the years 1610-17 of exploring the New England coast. In connexion with this most useful work he was given the title of admiral of New England, and in that capacity he offered to lead out the Pilgrims in 1619.

Another figure who like Smith was more associated with the Near East than with such places as concerned the East India Company was John Pory (1570-1635) a Cambridge graduate and a great student of geography. As a young man Pory fell under Hakluyt's influence, and at the suggestion of the master he translated in 1600 a standard work on Africa by an Arab who had been converted to Christianity named John Leo. This was published under the title *A Geographical Historie of Africa, written in Arabicke and Italian by John Leo, a More*, but the plan developed under Pory's hands, and when the volume came out it contained not only the original matter but a considerable amount of supplementary information which had been gathered by Pory. Any hopes that Hakluyt may have had to make the younger man his successor were doomed to disappointment, for Pory was too restless and too much a man of affairs to resign his life to scholarship. We accordingly hear of him as M. P. from Bridgwater in 1605, a post which he held until 1610. In London he was intimate with the antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, and others of the same circle. In 1607 his travels began, and he visited France and the Low Countries, and sought the support of Dudley Carleton in a scheme to introduce silk weaving into England. He was in France again in 1611, after which he made his way through Turin to Venice and so on to Constantinople. At The Porte he was patronized by Sir Paul Pindar, the distinguished English ambassador, and he was so well entertained

that he stayed upwards of three years in Turkey. We find Carleton writing from The Hague in 1617 "if Pory had done with Constantinople and could forbear the pot (which is hard in this country) he shall be welcome unto me, for I love an old friend, and he shall be sure of good usage."

After a visit to London and a brief return to Italy Pory came back to England and applied for the post of secretary to his relative Sir George Yeardley, the newly appointed governor of Virginia. Pory's interest in the American colonies appears to have been of long standing; we know that he had had a letter from an anonymous Dutchman who had come out to Jamestown with Newport in the *Susan Constant*, and we hear of him as a grantee of the 1609 charter of the Virginia Company. Yeardley (who besides being a cousin of Pory was also a nephew of Captain Saris, who in 1612 took a fleet of the East India Company to Japan for the first time) accepted Pory for his secretary, and the two arrived at Jamestown in April, 1619. An important innovation was carried out by the new Governor: the institution of a bi-cameral legislature—the first assembly of its kind in the New World; and it is fitting therefore that Pory as an ex-M. P. should be a member, and should thus be the first Englishman to sit in legislative assemblies in both Europe and America.

Pory was first and foremost Sir Thomas Smythe's man, and after that he was a self-seeking opportunist and a shrewd politician. It was natural therefore that he should not get on too well with the Sandys faction; as a result he grasped the occasion for leaving Jamestown to do some exploring. In this work he not only travelled into the Eastern Shore, but he also surveyed the coast northward, and putting into Massachusetts Bay he visited the site of Plymouth shortly before the arrival of the Pilgrims. During his latter voyage his ship met with a terrible storm and was blown right across to the Azores, but in 1623 he returned to Virginia as one of the commissioners to inquire into the state of the colony. In the following year he returned to London, where he lived until his death in 1635. His later years were taken up with a voluminous but sprightly correspondence, which gives a brilliant insight to the life of the period.

Quite different in character was pious and scholarly George Sandys (1578-1644) a younger brother of the governor Sir

Edwin Sandys. As a youthful aristocrat recently out of Oxford he had travelled extensively in the Near East, visiting Turkey, the Holy Land, and Egypt; and the fruit of his labours appeared in 1615 as *A Relation of a Journey begun An: Dom: 1610. Containing a Description of the Turkish Empire, of Aegypt, of the Holy Land, of the Remote parts of Italy, and Ilands adjoyning*, a stately folio volume fully illustrated by copper plates. His remarks on Egypt, in particular, were much the best that had appeared in England up to that time, while the whole work is a monument of dignified learning and careful observation. In 1621 he was appointed treasurer of the colony in Virginia and the same year he accompanied Sir Francis Wyatt to Jamestown, where he proved to be a very practical person, building the first water mill, promoting the establishment of iron works, and in 1622 introducing ship-building. His spare time he devoted to the translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* which must rank as the first literary production of any value to be written in what is now the United States. When Virginia became a crown colony in 1624 Sandys was created a member of the council, a year later he applied in vain for the secretaryship of a new commission for the better plantation of Virginia, but this came to naught, and soon after he returned to England for good. He was later a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I, but he gave much of his later career to the translations of liturgical literature. As late as 1638 we hear of him as the agent in London for Virginia, while in 1642 there is mention of his having petitioned unsuccessfully for the re-establishment of the Company's old privileges of government.

One who in contrast with the foregoing never visited either Virginia or the Indies was Dr. John Woodall (c.1556-1643), who none the less had much interest in both places. This distinguished physician was one of the foremost medical men of his day; he had studied medicine extensively abroad, in France, Germany, and Poland, and he had become afterwards a very successful practitioner in London. When, therefore, the East India Company felt the need of an expert adviser on medical matters they appointed Woodall to the post of Surgeon-General, an office which he filled with dignity and ability from 1612 until his death. During that time he selected surgeons for the Com-

pany's Ships, supplied medicine chests for the voyages, and wrote a book for the Company, called *The Surgeon's Mate*. This interesting work which was dedicated to Sir Thomas Smythe and contained an engraving of the great financier by Simon Passe was a very useful and practical handbook, which, however, to quote Sir William Foster "gives one a higher estimate of the courage of the Elizabethan sailors than any of the battle pictures in the pages of Hakluyt." Certainly the instructions for amputating a limb by means of the "dismembring sawe (this great and terrible instrument)" sounds grim enough. The surgeon is warned to employ three strong men to hold the patient; while, as for the latter, "let him prepare his soule as a ready sacrifice to the Lord by earnest praiers." At the same time the book shows Woodall to have been a kindly, humane man, with a good bedside manner, and a genuine desire to relieve suffering.

In 1633 Woodall reached the height of his profession in being made master of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, but his career was not uniformly prosperous, for he was on one occasion in trouble with the Company for supplying "rotten drugs" in a ship's medicine chest, and on another occasion he spent a short while in jail for serving a writ on a royal servant. The Company also was not always able to pay his salary, and we hear of his being forced to take severe cuts in his allowance. All this while Woodall was very interested in the Virginia Company of which he was a shareholder, and in the meetings of that Company he vigorously supported Sir Thomas Smythe against attacks to which he was subjected. His interest in Virginia even went further, for he obtained a property there, started dairy farming, and became an absentee landlord.

Quite a different field of endeavour, which like Virginia, however, gave rise to some interesting American-Oriental associations, was the North-West Passage. Since the 1570's when Sir Humphrey Gilbert had written his famous *Discourse of a Discoverie for a new Passage to Cataia* Englishmen had looked on the possibility of such a passage as the chance of a wonderful opportunity, which would not only shorten the voyage to the East greatly, but would avoid waters frequented by Dutch and Portuguese. In Elizabeth's day Frobisher and Davis had each made three gallant attempts to solve the riddle, and when the new cen-

ture dawned, the East India Company continued the work in the hope of discovering the mysterious Straits of Anian, and so of being able to abandon the long route by the Cape of Good Hope.

In 1602 the first of these voyages to be sent out by the East India Company set sail. It was commanded by George Weymouth who three years later was to make important explorations on the New England Coast. Weymouth's search for the passage was short and unlucky; he got as far as Hudson's Straits, but mutiny broke out, and things got so bad that the expedition returned to England. Responsibility for this mutiny is attached to the chaplain, John Cartwright, an itinerant parson who in 1599-1601 had gone from Aleppo through the Middle East to Isfahan where he had seen Robert Sherley, his Asiatic adventures being recounted in his book *The Preacher's Travels*. Weymouth's ship on this voyage was called the *Mayflower*, and may possibly have been the craft immortalized by the Pilgrim Fathers.

A still more unlucky venture of the East India Company in this direction was their second voyage, which set out in 1606 under the command of John Knight. No trace of the party was ever found, but it is believed that they were probably driven ashore in a gale on the Labrador Coast.

We next come to one of the greatest of all Arctic navigators—Henry Hudson. This noble figure had made a voyage in search of the North East Passage in 1607-8 under the auspices of the Muscovy Company, and in the following year he had sailed in the service of the Dutch East India Company to find the Straits of Anian. By examining the coast with great thoroughness from Nova Scotia to the Delaware Capes, he discredited the notion of a strait across North America in so low a latitude, albeit he sailed up the Hudson River as far as modern Albany in the hope of finding such a passage. In 1610 he was back again in English service and in that year he set out on his final voyage in the *Discovery* being backed by Sir Thomas Smythe, Sir Dudley Digges, and Sir John Wolstenholme, and one result of this backing was a list of place names in the northern part of North America that reads like a roll call of directors of the East India Company. We have Cape Wolstenholme, the northwestern tip of the Labrador Peninsulas, the Digges Islands with Cape Digges just across the channel to the West, Cape Smith and Smith

Island (for Sir Thomas Smythe) on the east coast of Hudson's Bay (lat. 61°). Hudson's successor Sir Thomas Button sailing with Francis Nelson, and old Virginian voyager in 1612 named Cape Southampton on Coats Island and Southampton Island to the north, while Luke Fox who sailed in 1631 with the support of Roe and with Button's Journal named the passage between Southampton Island and the mainland Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome. Further north still, William Baffin sailing in the *Discovery* in 1616 under the patronage of Sir Thomas Smythe crossed Baffin Bay and reached and named Cape Wolstenholme, Smith Sound (lat. 78°) off extreme northwest Greenland, and Hakluyt Island nearby, after which he sailed west into Lancaster sound between Baffin Land and North Devon (lat. 74°) which he named after the great sailor Sir James Lancaster who took out the first voyage of the East India Company in 1601.

Both Button and Baffin later saw service in Eastern waters. The former who began his career in the West Indies under Newport, served with Sir Robert Mansell (a prominent member of the Virginia Company), Sir Richard Hawkins, and Samuel Argall, the ex-governor of Virginia, in the punitive expedition to Algiers in 1620, and the latter joined the East India Company's service in 1617 to sail in the hottest regions instead of the coldest. In that year Baffin went out to the Persian Gulf as master's mate of the *Royal Anne* under Captain Shilling, and he made several fine charts of the coast of Persia and the Red Sea, which so pleased the Company that they gave him a handsome reward. Baffin's ship, on her return, brought home Sir Thomas Roe, after his successful embassy to the court of the Great Mogul. Next year Baffin went out East again, as captain of the *London* in Shilling's fleet, and he did yeoman service in the great victory which the fleet gained over a Portuguese squadron off Jask in the Gulf of Oman. In 1621 he was in Weddel's fleet which quixotically got itself involved in assisting the Persians in their siege of the Portuguese fortress of Ormuz which was situated on the island of Kishm commanding the entrance of the Persian Gulf. With the help of the English ships the fortress was taken, but gallant Baffin lost his life. His end according to Purchas, shews what a cool old sailor he must have been. "Master Baffin went on shore with his Geometrical In-



struments, for the taking the height and distance of the Castle wall, for the better leavelling of his Peece to make his shot: but as he was about the same, he received a small shot from the Castle into his belly, wherewith he gave three leapes, by report, and died immediately."

So it was that in the period of James I. there were many intimate points of relationship between America and the Orient, and this relationship never again was so close until the days of the China trade in the Federalist period of two centuries late. As the American colonies grew larger and more self sufficient, and as the second generation of settlers grew up who were relatively out of touch with England, so the earlier connexion with the East India Company was lost for good. Of this earlier connection, Virginia had, as we have seen, the lion's share. There were also many interesting ties with the North West Passage and a few with South America. Compared with these the New England colonies have very little to shew; it was not until Boston-born Eli Yale—went out to India and became the Governor of Madras at the end of the century that the Puritan settlements had any real links like those of their southern neighbours.

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## A CRISIS IN EDUCATION, 1834\*

(Washington College)

(Concluded)

By WILLIAM D. HOYT, JR.

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12. From the *Lexington Union*, November 8th 1834.

Washington College. City of New York, Oct. 25 1834. Mr. Editor—I will presume to say a few words about your College and its Managers.

In my last I concluded by recommending Col. Thayer as President. He is now in Boston engaged in the Engineer department of the United States, and a letter would find him there if a committee from the board should think proper to address any enquiries to him.

But should Col. Thayer's habits be too military and his discipline too summary I will suggest the names of other distinguished scholars and teachers who may be had if your trustees will give them a competent support. Professor Vethake, late of the University of New York is now in retirement. He is a gentleman eminently qualified for a Professorship in almost any department of learning.

He is by inheritance a German nobleman, though born in America, and prefers the simple privileges of a Republican citizen to the more sounding titles of his hereditary stock.

He speaks fluently the German and French languages and is intimate with the literature of those countries. He has been professor both of Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy at Princeton, and Professor McLean told me that he was one of the ablest members of the faculty, and one of the most popular lecturers who had ever occupied a chair in the Institution. He was within one vote of being elected Provost of the University of Pennsylvania at the time that President Lindsay was elected.

I would also name Professor Wayland, brother to President Wayland. He has earned a considerable reputation at Hamilton College and is thought by many to be superior to his brother.

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\* Copyright, 1941, Virginia Historical Society.

I would not have it supposed that I wish to dictate to those who are more capable of judging than Myself. I merely wish to lay before the board and the public such names as my position has enabled me to become acquainted with.

Some one of the writers in your paper has recommended that the trustees resign their authority into the hands of the Legislature. I beg of them to consider the steps well before they adopted it. At every place where it has been tried, party and political considerations have entered into the elections for filling vacancies.—At Carlisle, one single Professor by *lobbying* with the Legislature had every member of the faculty turned out but himself. Columbia College, South Carolina is under the same party influence.

Let the present board elect a sufficient number of your most intelligent and active young men of your own county—and you will soon have an efficient board, especially if no one can be elected over thirty five years of age, (Virginia keeps her young men back until their energies are all spent), you can easily provide for their faithful attendance by enacting a law making three successive absences equal to a resignation. This plan has been adopted with great success in other literary institutions.

I take it for granted that some provisions will soon be made to build up the College Library. Under this impression it may not be amiss to remind the board that Congress have taken the duty entirely from foreign works when imported by order of the President of a College.—Princeton College takes all the most valuable works which issue from the presses of Europe, so that their students and alumni are enabled to keep pace with the progress of Literature and Science in the old countries. The way they manage to get the books immediately is this. An English agent by the name of Jackson has established himself in this City for the purpose of selling and ordering foreign books. Whenever the president wants any book which he sees favourably noticed in the Foreign Reviews, he sends a written order to Jackson for it—he immediately sends him a copy of the work in his possession and transmits the order for another to replace it. By this plan the College saves the import duty, which upon English books, is something like fifty percent and on French of from

10 to 12. German works may be had very cheap—and it is a portion of the Library world to which all civilized nations are looking with interest.

But perhaps your College is too poor to buy books—instead of being rich as some of your correspondents seem to think she is. The former I believe is the fact.—She is doubtless poor in resources, and if your board of Trustees would petition the Legislature to grant them the power to sell off their *2 percent stocks* (such as poor land and old negroes) and reinvest here, in other that would yield ten and twelve, it would be much better than throwing up their commissions. However I am not lawyer enough to know whether even the Legislature has the power mentioned. They have power at all events to give you more money which you need badly enough for various purposes.

There is one very delicate subject connected with the prosperity of your college upon which I must say a few words before I close, namely the manner in which it is spoken of by those most deeply interested in its prosperity. Some eight years ago Princeton College ran down to pretty near the same condition which yours is in at present. All the gossips of the village were in the habit of meeting and condoling with each other about the condition of the College. 'Alas the poor old college is on its last legs—it can never revive—never.' These were the words which issued from their lips before neighbours and strangers. The latter of course believed it, for who should know better than the citizens of the place. They told it far and near, until it became universally believed. And of course paralyzed all the exertions which the Faculty could make to resuscitate it. The people themselves began to see their error, and as a means of remedying it called a general meeting of the citizens to take into consideration the condition of the College. Every body was pressed to attend—rich and poor—farmer and mechanic—merchant and lawyer were all urged to lend a hand. At length they were all got together. Many speeches were made a great deal of eloquence was expended—a great deal of ingenuity exercised to find out the cause of the disease. The Doctors looked wise and mysterious—some put the heads of their rattans in their mouths. Others thrust their thumbs into their waistcoat arm holes while a third class picked their teeth in utter hopelessness of the case. Some laid

the blame on the trustees—some on the Faculty—and some on the wild boys who it was asserted had ruined the good name of the institution. At length a little grey headed old man of very diminutive appearance and feeble voice rose up in one corner of the room, and asked leave to say a few words. He said he was very much afraid of offending the meeting, but if they would listen to him with attention and judge with candour of what he said, he thought he could tell them what the disease was, where it lay and how to cure it, and that he would undertake to predict if they unite with him in applying the remedy, in less than ten years there would be 200 students at their College. Profound silence reigned throughout the room and the little old man continued. He told them that the disease lay neither in the Trustees nor Faculty nor yet among the Students but among themselves. He repeated many of the dolorous speeches he had heard from some of the very persons present. First one man hung his head and then another until he had pretty well convinced each one that he himself had done his best to destroy the institution.—He wound up by offering a string of resolutions pledging every one present to change his course and if he could not say any thing good of the College to say nothing. They were unanimously carried. From that day to this the College has been going up hill. His prediction has been verified. There are now 200 students in the institution. I have nothing more to say except that the little old man was a native of your own county. To the People of Lexington I would say 'Go thou and do likewise.'

W. A. C.

(Wm. A. Caruthers)

13. From the *Lexington Union*, November 15th 1834.

Washington College. City of New York, Oct. 27, 1834. Mr. Editor—In my last letter I endeavored to convince the population of your village that a few of the sins which have caused the decline of Washington College lay at their own doors. But my paper ran out before I had made any attempt to show them how much they sacrifice by thus condoling always with the enemies of the institution over its real or pretended decline. There are now 200 students at Princeton College, and by a hasty calculation of one of the faculty, they bring into the borough annually \$40,000.

Now suppose that 200 students had matriculated at your College, and they should bring annually forty thousand dollars to exchange for the instruction of your professors—the dry goods of your merchants—the hats of your hatters—the coats of your tailors—the boots of your cordwainers—and the wood of your farmers, &c., &c., &c., would it not be a fine market brought to your own doors? Would not each man in your village, no matter what might be his occupation be directly interested in sustaining it? How then can they reconcile it with their own interest to be constantly proclaiming to the world that *their own* College is going down hill—at its last gasp, &c. &c.? Suppose all your citizens had formed a joint stock company and erected a large hotel for the accommodation of strangers—would one of their stockholders meet a traveller journeying toward your town, stop him in the road, and tell him, alas! sir, that large hotel to which you are going is in a sad and deplorable condition. I am directly interested in the concern—nevertheless I must speak the truth. The traveller would take it for granted that the man would not be against his own interest, and of course would abandon the house. Apply this to your college. Your citizens are each interested in its prosperity in proportion to their several stocks of trade. If a hatter sells two hundred hats a year to the students, upon each of which he makes a reasonable profit, say two dollars, the college is then equivalent to an income of \$400 a year, and equal to \$6,666 worth of stock in a joint stock company, yielding 6 per cent. Why then will they not all unite in upholding a college, as well as a rail road or turnpike? Or why not speak a good word for an institution in which they are interested, as readily as they could promote their own interest in other respects? No man is heard condoning with his neighbor about the decline of his store or his work shop.

Perhaps the President or Professors may be unpopular. If so, it is very lamentable, but should by no means be mentioned to any one, because should it get to the ears of any parent about to send his son he would abandon the idea at once. No one of your business men is ever seen or heard going among his customers and telling him with long countenance and dolorous whine—'Have nothing to do with that head clerk of mine, nor indeed with any of them. They are a sad set of lazy rascals, have good

fat salaries and do nothing. The former especially is a Tom fool of an eccentric fellow, and full of all sorts of odds and ends. He's every thing by turns and nothing long,' (as Dryden said of Lord Shaftsbury). People would stare certainly to see a man abuse those in his own employ; but however strange they might think it, every one would take him at his word, and forthwith abandon his store.

So well aware are the people of Princeton of the importance of the College to afford a market for the town, that on carrying round a subscription list in order to ascertain how much the citizens of the village would give towards raising one hundred thousand dollars, which the trustees had pledged themselves to raise in five years, a barber gave 150 dollars! and the village gave upwards of nine thousand. The population is the same as your own town. Beat this if you dare! I suppose I have said enough to illustrate my ideas upon the subject, and I hope enough to open the eyes of those who are blind to their own interest.

There are many other points connected with the prosperity of your college which it is my intention to say a few words about, if your readers will put up with the desultory manner in which they are thrown out.

Some one of your correspondents a few papers back seemed to think that immense sums had yearly been laid out for philosophical and chemical apparatus. I think there is no hazard in asserting that there is more annually appropriated to the contingent fund of the Professor of Philosophy at Nassau Hall, without taking into consideration expenditures for new instruments, than was ever appropriated at Washington College for all put together. This contingent fund is merely to pay for broken glass, quicksilver, spirits wine, tin, plating, &c. &c. &c. with all those things which are wasted in the mere experimenting upon them. No! No!—Extravagance is not the sin of your trustees—but in my opinion they may be more justly charged with parsimony and over cautiousness. They have never offered a salary worth accepting to any distinguished Professor. Why? Because (say they) there are no funds—Princeton College has no funds at all except what they get from the students, and they have often promised large salaries to their newly elected Professors when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and over head and ears

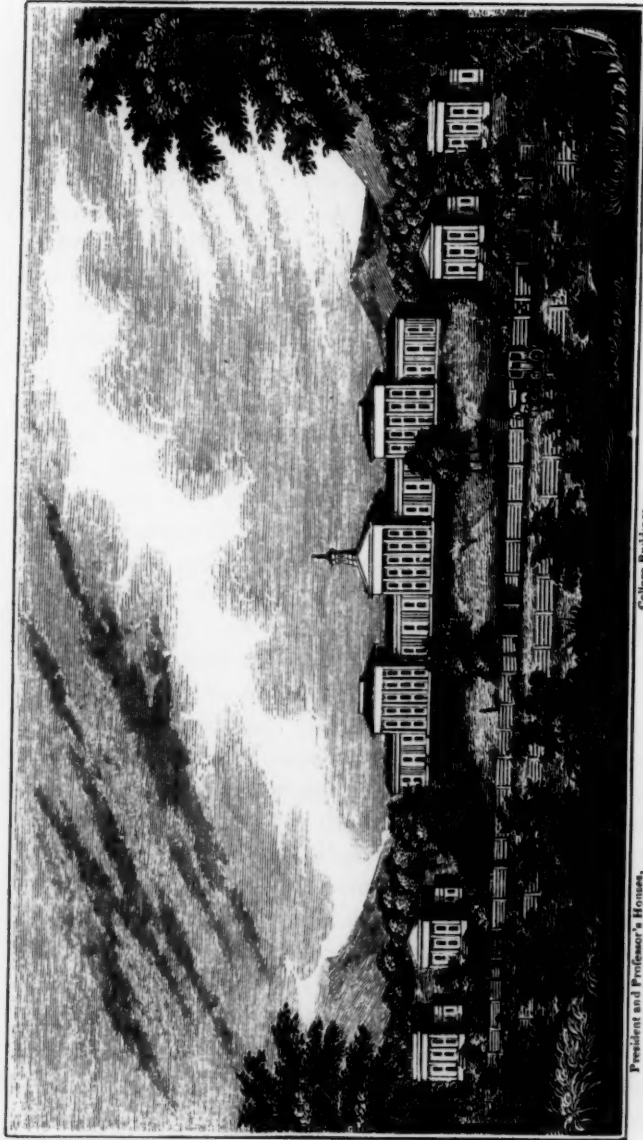
in debt. They calculated certainly and truly, that a given amount of talent and reputation would always insure a certain number of students. And your trustees may calculate upon the same thing. Success will as certainly flock to your College, as that you elect such Professors: no human calculation is more certain.

You must not only elect such a President, but you must have more professors and teachers. Princeton College has ten professors and two tutors. These must not be only provided, but they must be provided before the students come. I know that a contrary doctrine prevails in your burg, viz:—'Let the students come, and then provide those to teach them.' As well might the fisherman tell the fish come, and then I will fix the bait. Parents and guardians must see what are the prospects of their children and wards for being well instructed before they will send them. They must see or hear of the man to whom their children's minds and morals are to be committed. When a merchant goes to buy goods at the commercial metropolis of the Union, he does not wait until he finds out what each one of his customers wants, and until they come and make actual demand for them. He goes and provides tempting and valuable goods, suited to the market, and calculates certainly upon selling them. He lays out tens of thousands of dollars—no one calls it extravagance, because it is apparent that he will get it back again, (and a snug little toll besides). Nor would any one charge your trustees with extravagance were they to make a tempting bill of fare for their customers before hand, and trust to the good sense of the community for the disposal of them. I heard a gentleman who has been the father of most of the energetic measures in the board so often mentioned in these letters, say the other day, that Washington College, energetically managed, would soon drive the University of Virginia upon her Legislative resources. And while I am detailing agreeable gossip, I will mention another compliment to your country. A distinguished traveller and visiter upon our shores from England, and one no little distinguished as an author, lately said in a large company of literati—'Well, gentlemen, I have seen much to admire in America—but at the head of the whole of these, stands the Valley of Virginia. It is like a noble portence from beginning to end.' With this noble country, and with such resources as your trustees might command, and such professors as they



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President and Professor's Houses.

College Buildings.

Professors' Houses.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, (VA.)

might elect, your College might rival any in the Union. But our business is with the present diseases, and not with the buoyant anticipations of healthful action.

I have referred to Princeton College frequently, because I know that she has been in the same languishing condition some years back. The details of that institution, such as I have given, I took the trouble to seek out at the fountain head.

Before I close this letter I will mention a suggestion made to me by a distinguished professor. 'Washington College (said he), ought to establish a department for the education of Engineers alone, including in their studies, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Topography. Virginia will require in the coming age, hundreds of Engineers. Her resources are scarcely yet broached. For the want of steam boat navigation through the interior she has fallen more than an age behind the spirit of the times—and if she does not educate her own engineers she will have to introduce them from abroad at an immense expense.'

Yours, respectfully,

W. A. C.

(William A. Caruthers)

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WASHINGTON COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, (VA.)

June 12th 1845

Dear Peter

Here is "a copy" (price one \$ per quire) of our Alma Mammy *aint* you glad to see the old thing look so swell? Improves on age! Has improved somewhat since you left. Observe some few sins of omission—but perhaps more of commission in the picture viz—of the latter sins—you will notice how Bat Alley & Buzzard roost are "misrepresented," one of Little Dab's carriage horses is represented in the picture as a *white*—whereas 'tis notorious that both are blood-bays—Bob is also missing—No gates at Dab's & old Drs—&c &c— Of the *former* sins—You will see that Miss Julia or Miss Ann are *neither visible*. No *inhouses*—no "stump"—No notice taken of Fess & horse—nor Dep. & broom—Can't find Philo—unless he is *too far* behind a pillar—or back of the house—&c &c—However these mistakes can easily be corrected by the "intelligent reader."

Very dull times here now—nothing going on—little in prospect—Did hear some talk of a “commencement” expected to come off this summer—very vague rumor tho’. Old Todd is stretching his legs to reach your “illustrious” tracks—Koiner threatens Sampson’s—Joe Martin! goes clear over mine. Don’t you feel mean? Our laurels are withered—only 4 Graduates speak—audience will doubtless be pleased—that there are no more—Was proposed at first that “honors” should be “easy”—would have been better— Wm. Ruffner takes A. M. and makes the Master’s oration—represents the A. M. class—i. e. himself & myself—Have heard part of his speech—subject “War,” depreciating it—quite a good speech.

Frazier of Staunton addressed the two societies—Some ladies in Lexington, I believe—Miss Ann B. R. has returned—“reports that she has performed her duty & wishes to be discharged” from Lex—i. e. has caught a beau—in Phila.—rich—one eyed—named Howel—Miss J. has still a prospect of “wasting her sweetness (?) on” &c. Miss Mag Graham just returned—pleasant little lady—Have suffered an irruption of foreign ladies this spring—Have come down like the Tartar (!!!) hordes. Misses Reids and Venables from Lynchburg—Miss Price from Hanover—Miss Porter from Lewisburg—Miss Patricks and Massie and Waddell from Augusta—Miss Effinger & Spheres & Hopkins from Rockingham &c &c &c—And still later poor devoted Lexington was startled by another irruption from Prince Edward—*four!* Miss Venables! headed by Miss *Mary Alexander*—Can’t call these Tartars—perhaps tho’ they are a race of Ostro-Goths—I went to the Natural Bridge (poor me—*4th* time *this* spring) yesterday with the last mentioned horde—found them extremely agreeable for “barbarians”—came near falling in love—Have written over to Sampson for their pedigree and probable amount of tin; before I give may to my feelings—

Have more to write—but no room without spoiling the picture—Can’t you come over to commencement? Yr. friend

B. Christian

[Reverse]

Peter Saunders

New London

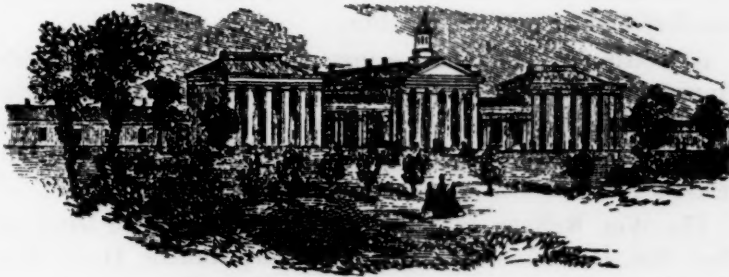
Campbell Co., Va.

Single price

Foot-notes to the letter written June 12, 1845,  
By B. Christian, from Washington College, to Peter Saunders:

In 1845, Henry Ruffner, D. D., was President of Washington College.

In the above letter, Bat Alley and Buzzard Roost were said to be "misrepresented." The reference is probably to the two-story ends of the main College Buildings. These ends probably were really one-story dormitories. In the sixties, and on into the eighties, the main College Building was flanked on each end by one-story, separate dormitory buildings, as shown in picture below.



WASHINGTON COLLEGE

ENGRAVING USED ON STATIONERY DURING THE SIXTIES

These low, one-story buildings were called Bat Alley and Buzzard Roost, and later, by some, were called the Cat Tails. The left-hand three-story end portion of the main buildings was called "Purgatory." While the right-hand three-story end portion was called "Paradise." Both of these were used also as dormitories. In the eighties, while this writer was at the College, in "Paradise" roomed Senator Harry D. Flood, Wm. A. Glasgow, Jr., Judge Joseph A. Glasgow, Prof. Benj. F. Sledd, and others.

"Little Dab," whose carriage is represented in picture 1,\* was George E. Dabney, Prof. of Languages, Ancient and Modern, 1837 to 1851. In a letter, written in 1843, by Richard Henry Watkins, from Washington College, to his brother, occurs this reference to Prof. Dabney: "Prof. Dabney stated his reason for resigning before the Board of Trustees, that he had joined the

\*Picture 1 is that at the head of the letter from B. Christian to Peter Saunders and is reproduced as a full page illustration.

Baptist Church and feared that they would not like to have a Baptist Professor in College. They told him that this was not so strict a sectarian institution as to think less of him for that and gave him leave to withdraw his resignation." He evidently did withdraw it, for he remained in the College until 1851.

"Philo," referred to in the letter of B. Christian, was Rev. Philo Calhoun, Prof. Mathematics, 1836 to 1846, and Prof. Greek, 1846 to 1852. In the letter from R. H. Watkins, already referred to, is this statement: "I went up in Prof. Calhoun's room and asked him what my cipher (report of standing sent home) was, and after turning to the register he told me that it was six and a half plus—7 is perfect." Prof. Calhoun evidently was Registrar as well as Professor.

In a letter written from Lexington, June 16, 1851, by Sarah Harrison Waddell, occurs this: "Clem (Fishburne) seemed quite disturbed about his standing in Greek. They say Mr. Calhoun is partial, and marks the students just to please himself, without reference to their real qualifications."

The Wm. Ruffner, referred to in the B. Christian letter, is Rev. Wm. H. Ruffner, D. D., son of Henry Ruffner, D. D., then President of Washington College. Wm. H. Ruffner later became Superintendent of Public Instruction in Virginia. Miss Ann B. R. was the sister of Wm. H. Ruffner. She married Mr. Howell of Philadelphia, and taught school there. Later she retired to the old Jordan Mansion, in Lexington, and named the place "Stono." Her daughter, Emily, married John L. Campbell, the Treasurer of Washington and Lee University. The Margaret Graham mentioned was probably the daughter of Archibald Graham, M. D.

The Misses Reid, referred to, were the daughters of Col. Samuel McDowell Reid. One daughter, Mary, married Prof. J. J. White, and another daughter, Agnes, married Col. J. DeH. Ross. The Misses Patrick mentioned were Rebecca and Mary Jane, and lived at Locust Isle, near Waynesboro. Miss Massie lived in Waynesboro and was the sister of Prof. Rodes Massie. The Misses Waddell also lived in Waynesboro, but after the war moved to Lexington. There were eight sisters: Sarah married Prof. Clement D. Fishburne, Prof. Greek at Davidson College; Lucy married Dr. T. L. Preston; Mary married Dr. W. W. Hous-

ton; Edmonia married Gen. E. W. Nichols; Maria married Dr. J. W. Pratt; and Nettie married Col. Francis H. Smith, Jr. Martha and Kitty never married.

The Misses Effinger and Hopkins are still remembered in Lexington; while the Venables and Alexanders abide in memory in Prince Edward.

Leslie Lyle Campbell

Lexington, Va.

June 27, 1940.

## NOTES AND QUERIES

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### DOUGLAS

Wanted: Name and information re father of *Levi Douglas*, b. 1750, in Virginia. Had brother *Samuel*. Their mother, *Mary Douglas*, widow, m. *Arthur Hickman*. *Mary* died in *Montgomery Co., Md.*, 1784. *Levi* together with *Sotha Hickman* (*Arthur's* son) settled in *Harrison Co., Va.* (now *W. Va.*) about 1772.

E. L. Douglas, Box 86, Norfolk, Va.

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### CORRECTION

The statement in this *Magazine*, Vol. XVII, p. 401, that *Jane Gower* was the daughter of *Edward Hatcher* has not been proved though it has been so stated. In *William and Mary Quarterly* XXV, 64, it is shown that the only *Edward Hatcher* of that period was only seven years of age at the time of *Mrs. Gower's* birth.

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### COLONIAL FAMILY LIFE

*Mr. A. A. Rogers* announces that he is engaged in compiling a volume on the family and family life in Colonial Virginia and requests persons having data that could be used in his study to communicate with him. He is particularly anxious to examine any diaries kept during Colonial times, letters and journals of that period which would show so clearly the daily life of individuals and families—life as it was actually lived in families of all classes. Please address

A. A. Rogers, Box 1041, University Station,  
Charlottesville, Va.

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### CENTENARIANS IN PRINCE EDWARD

Sometime ago I had occasion to go over the 1820 census enumeration for *Prince Edward Co., Va.* The following, which is a literal copy, interested me.

"*Mrs. Rosanna Adams* is 120 years old, and possesses health and unusual activity for an aged person. Her sight is perfectly good. *Mrs. Adams* is a native of Ireland.

*Mrs. Mary Wilson* is 100 years old and enjoys good health and sight.

*Mrs. Molly Jennings* is also 100 years old and enjoys good health and sight. All three are residents of *Prince Edward County*. (Notation by the enumerator) "*For the Richmond Enquirer.*"

The above would be most interesting to a descendant or descendants of the said parties, and I suppose the enumerator in 1820 was a local contributor to the *Richmond Enquirer*.

H. C. Roberson, 1218 E. Capitol St.,  
Washington, D. C.



## GENEALOGY

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### THE LEE FAMILY OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By RONALD C. LEE, OF BEDFORD, NEW YORK

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**THOMAS LEE.** The first reference in the records is when he was a witness with Cuthbert Potter and William Brett to a deed for land made by Bertram Obert, Dec. 3rd, 1662 (Lancaster Co. Deed Book II, p. 255). In 1665 he is charged with 4 tithables and in 1666 with 5 tithables (Lancaster County, Book III). He evidently resided in that part of Lancaster County which became Middlesex, for in 1677 we find him on the Grand Jury in Middlesex County. On November 23rd, 1687 his name appears seventh on a list of prominent men who would equip a soldier of horse. There are many references to him in the court records from 1665 until the probate of his will March 8th, 1709 in Middlesex County. His will, probated by his son Charles, mentions wife Elizabeth; son Charles; daughters Mary Jones and Ann Gardner; grandsons Thomas Lee and Charles Lee; granddaughter Elizabeth Mullins. He left a considerable plantation.

The maiden name of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lee, is not known. His daughters: (1) Mary (no record of birth in Christ Church Middlesex Co., Parish register) married William Jones, and left issue; (2) Ann (no record of birth in parish register) married William Gardner, and left issue; (3) Elizabeth, born Augt. 11th, 1678, married William Mullins, and left a daughter Elizabeth. The son Charles Lee continued to live in Middlesex County.

**CHARLES LEE** (son of Thomas Lee) was born 3-23-1683; died 1-6-1720; married Dorothy (maiden name not known); issue:

- (1) Thomas Lee, of whom hereafter; (2) John Lee, of whom hereafter; (3) Charles Lee, born 5-30-1708; died 8-20-1715; (4) Charles Lee, of whom hereafter; (5) George Lee, of whom hereafter.

Mrs. Dorothy Lee (widow of Charles Lee) married *second*, Thomas Cheney, son of William and Penelope Cheney.

**THOMAS LEE** (son of Charles Lee); no record of birth in parish register, married Ann Probart, and had issue:

- (1) William, born 5-6-1727; (2) John, born 2-26-1731; (3) Thomas, born 8-23-1729; (4) Charles, born 7-10-1735; (5) William, born 5-16-1742; (6) Ann, born 7-1-1745; (7) Sarah, born 7-7-1738-9.

**JOHN LEE** (son of Charles Lee and Dorothy, his wife) married Agatha, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Buford; and widow of (I) George Twyman, (II) John Warwick. The name Buford was originally spelled Blewford.

CHARLES LEE (son of Charles Lee and Dorothy, his wife) born 2-8-1718; married Penelope Cheney (born 2-18-1718; died 5-31-1792) daughter of his step father Thomas Cheney, by his first wife Jane Sweystone. Charles Lee does not mention his wife in his will; but names sons Charles and Philip; daughters Penny Daniel and Fanny McTyre; grandson Lewis Lee. Charles and Penelope (Cheney) had issue:

- (1) Charles Lee, married Mildred Henning, of whom hereafter; (2) Philip Lee, married Ann Montague; of whom hereafter; (3) Penelope (Penny) Lee married *first* Robert Daniel; *second* Robert Ware (Christ Church Parish Register) (4) Fanny Lee, married 12-24-1771, Robert McTyre, Jr., of Lancaster County.

GEORGE LEE (son of Charles and Dorothy Lee) born 4-26-1715; died 5-12-1757; married 12-4-1737, Mary Buford, and had issue:

- (1) James, born 9-6-1742; sheriff of Middlesex Co. 1788; married *first*, Elizabeth Montague, widow of James Daniel; *second*, Frances Thurston; (2) Mary, born 4-22-1747; married Philemon Bird; (3) Elizabeth, born 4-6-1745; married *first*, John Aldin; *second*, John George; (4) Dorothy, born 3-31-1749; married Lodovic Tuggle; (5) Rachel and Esther, born 5-24-1754. Esther married 2-10-1770, William Jeffries.

CHARLES LEE (son of Charles Lee and Penelope Cheney); his will dated 12-5-1806, names children Lewis, Sarah, Henry, Catty, Fanny, Betsy, Nancy, Charles, Robert, William and Joanna.

Charles Lee married Mildred Henning, of Lancaster Co., daughter of Robert and Sarah Henning, who was a great granddaughter of "King" Carter, of Corotoman. According to available records the children of Charles and Mildred (Henning) Lee were:

- (1) Lewis Lee, of whom no record; (2) Sarah, married 8-13-1813, Robert Barrick; (3) Henry, no record; (4) Catherine, married 10-23-1817, Peter Revere; (5) Fanny, married 1-27-1811, Richard Faulkner; (6) Betsy, married 1-3-1825, Robert Trice; (7) Nancy, no record; (7) Charles (there was a Charles Lee who married Elizabeth Howard 4-15-1825); (8) Robert, no record; (9) William, no record; (10) Joanna, married 10-16-1827, William George.

In the family Bible of Jethro Lee (now deceased), of Jamaica, Middlesex Co., is a statement that Lewis Lee had a son Obediah who was father of Jethro who was father of Robert Obediah Lee.

PHILIP LEE (son of Charles Lee and Penelope Cheney), will dated Jan. 28, 1802; married Ann, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Montague. Mrs. Elizabeth Montague was daughter of John Corrie, or Currie, and Catherine Tyler. Abraham Montague was son of Abraham Montague and Charlotte, daughter of the Reverend Lewis Latane. Philip Lee and Ann Montague had issue:

- (1) Charles Ludwell Lee, married Clarissa, daughter of William and Ann Montague. Ann Lee on bond; (2) Elizabeth, married 7-27-1799,

Lewis Mickelborough; (3) Jane, married 9-22-1806, the Reverend Abraham Montague; (4) Penelope, married 10-26-1802, William Latane Montague; (5) Nancy Ann, married 12-22-1812, John Currie Montague; (6) Catherine, married 10-23-1817, Edmund L. Dillard; (7) Frances, married 5-28-1810, Philip Montague; (8) Currie Lee, married Mildred, daughter of Opie Hutchins, and had issue, Richard Currie Lee who was father of Richard Laws Lee, who died recently in Baltimore, Maryland; (9) Philip Lee, of whom hereafter.

PHILIP LEE (son of Philip Lee and Ann Montague) married 12-28-1815, Ann, daughter of Benjamin Jacobs and Frances Blackley. The Jacobs family appear in Middlesex County as early as 6-29-1665 when David Marshall sold a hundred acres of land to John Jacobs, and in 1683 when John Dillard sold land to Rosamond Jacobs. The Blackley line appears to be descended from Thomas Kidd who came over as a headright of Colonel Richard Lee and became a substantial citizen. The Quit Rent Roll of 1704 lists him with 250 acres. Robert Blackley married 1-29-1683 Jane Kidd. Philip Lee and Ann Jacobs had issue:

(1) Philip Lee, went to Mississippi; died unmarried; (2) Richard Currie Lee, of whom hereafter.

RICHARD CURRIE LEE (son of Philip and Ann Jacobs) was born 1819; died 1864; married 2-26-1852, Margaret Malvina Garrett, daughter of William Garrett and Margaret Malvina Brown, of Middlesex County, and had issue:

(1) Richard B. Lee, married 11-2-1876, Mary Joe Day, daughter of Judge Joseph Day, of Georgia, and his wife, Mary Ann Hampton, who descended from the Reverend Thomas Hampton, rector of Jamestown in 1630; the Garners of Westmoreland Co. and Col. Thomas Avent, of Surry Co., whose great granddaughter, Betsy, married 3-30-1786, Presley Garner. Richard B. Lee and Mary Joe Day, had issue (A) Ronald Currie Lee, born 7-26-1877, married *first*, Gertrude Belknap; *second*, Louise Day Putnam; issue (I) Putnam Lee, born 7-22-1916; (II) Damaris Lee, born 8-17-1917, married Charles S. Gillispe; (III) Day Lee, born 12-6-1923; (IV) Gayle Lee, born 11-27-1928. (B) Mary Day Lee, married Henry Bethune Weisse; no issue. (C) Joseph Day Lee, born 2-28-1881, married Abby Howell, issue: (I) Joseph Day Lee, Jr., married Barbara Cummings; (II) Abigail Lee, married Bascomb Johnson; (III) Richard H. Lee, married Virginia Myers; (IV) W. Howell Lee; (V) John B. Lee; (VI) Philip Lee; (VII) Mary Joe Lee. (D) Florence Margaret Lee, born 9-9-1882. (E) Hampton Lee, married 8-19-1885, Mary Ellen Harris, and had issue: (I) Mary Hampton; (II) Ann Hampton. (F) Agnes Garrett Lee, born 5-12-1887; died 11-22-1890.

(2) Jethro Lee, born 1854; died unmarried about 1870.

Lieutenant Joseph Day Lee, Jr. (above) and his wife, Barbara Cummings, have two children: (a) Nancy Bragg Lee; (b) Joseph Day Lee, III.

Abigail Lee (above) and her husband, Bascomb Johnson, have a daughter:  
(a) Alden Lee Johnson.

Richard Lee (above) and his wife, Virginia Myers, have a daughter:  
(a) Ann Pennington Lee.

These children represent the tenth generation from Thomas Lee, of Lancaster and Middlesex Counties, from whom this family of Lee descends.

Any information that would supplement the above record would be greatly appreciated if sent to Ronald C. Lee, Hook Road, Bedford, N. Y.

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THE FAMILY OF  
WILLIAM RANDOLPH OF BRISTOL, ENGLAND,  
SECOND SON OF  
ISHAM RANDOLPH OF DUNGENESS, VIRGINIA

*Contributed by* ROBERT ISHAM RANDOLPH OF RIVERSIDE, ILLINOIS

- 
- William Randolph, b. ca. 1727, d. 6-27-1791 (Note 1), m. 7-31-1761 (Note 2), Elizabeth Little, b. ...., d. ...., dau John Little and Fortune ....., b. ca. 1720, d. 6-28-1777 (Note 3). Issue:  
Mary Little Randolph, bap. 5-20-1762 (Note 4), m. Rev. .... Roberts. Child Roberts, d. y.  
Elizabeth Little Randolph, bap. 8-25-1763 (Note 5), m. 6-23-1792, William Isham Eppes (Note 6)  
Jane Randolph, bap. 9-13-1764 (Note 10)  
William Eston Randolph, bap. 7-22-1776 (Note 10), d. 6-1-1772 (Note 7)  
Thomas Eston Randolph, b. 4-11-1767, d. 4-11-1842, m. 5-11-1795, Jane Cary Randolph, dau Thomas Mann Randolph and Anne Cary. His name appears in the St. Augustine's Register as baptized "Thomas," 10-11-1768 (Note 10) and in the Bristol Apprentice Books only as "Thomas" (Note 9). He was called Thomas *Eston* when he came to Virginia.  
Benjamin Randolph, bap. 10-11-68 (Note 10), d. unm. at Dungeness.  
James Randolph, bap. 6-29-1770 (Note 7), m. Catherine St. Barbe.  
William Eston Randolph, bap. 7-22-1772, d. 2-14-1779 (Note 7)  
Fortune Randolph, bap. 8-5-1774 (Note 7)  
Susanna Randolph, bap. 7-26-1775, d. 2-5-1776 (Note 7)  
Henry Jones Randolph, bap. 7-15-1778 (Note 7), d. 5-13-1860 (Note 8)  
Jacob Little Randolph, bap. 11-1-1783 (Note 7), d. unm.

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Note 1: "same day (Monday) died suddenly, Mr. William Randolph, merchant, on Redcliff Parade." (Bonner and Middleton's Bristol Journal, Sat. July 2, 1791). His death is also recorded in Gents. Magazine 682, and English Magazine 156, also in Beaven's Bristol Lists, p. 387: "Randolph, William—Warden Merchant Venturers, 1787-1788, died June 27, 1791."

Note 2: "Mr. William Randolph and Mrs. Elizabeth Little married by license July 31, 1761." (Winterbourne Parish Register, Glos.)

Note 3: Extracts from Bristol Burgess Books:

1763 Oct. 17. William Randolph Marriner admitted burgess for that he married Elizabeth Little daughter of John Little glassmaker, deceased. Fortune, widow of John Little, d. 28 June 1777 aged 57, bur. St. Mary Redcliff.

From Farley's Bristol Journal 18 July 1752:

"Mr. Little, proprietor of the White Flint Glass House at Bedminster" died "yesterday sennight at his house in Redcliff Street."

Note 4: "1762 May 20, Mary Little daughter of Mr. Wm. and Mrs. Eliz. Randolph, bap." (Winterbourne Parish Register, Glos.)

Note 5: "1763 Aug. 25, Eliz. daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Eliz. Randolph, bap." (Winterbourne Parish Register, Glos.)

Note 6: "Saturday senningh was married at St. Mary Redcliff Church by the Rev. Benjamin Spry, Mr. Eppes of Newfoundland, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Randolph, daughter of the late Mr. Randolph of this city, merchant." (Bonner and Middleton's Bristol Journal, Sat. 30 June 1792).

Note 7: Registers of St. Mary's Redcliff, Bristol:

*Baptisms:*

1770 June 29 James son of William and Elizabeth Randolf

1772 July 22 William Eston son of William and Elizabeth Randolph

1774 Aug 5 Fortune, dau ditto

1775 July 26 Susanna, dau ditto

1778 July 15 Henry Jones son ditto

1783 Nov 1 Jacob Little son ditto

*Burials:*

1772 June 1 Willm. Eston Randolph

1776 Feb 6 Susanna Randolph

1779 Feb 14 William Eston Randolph

1791 July 2 Mr. William Randolph

Note 8: Foster's Alumni Oxiensis. 2nd. Series:

"Henry Jones Randolph, son of Wm. of Bristol gent. St. Edmund Hall. Matriculated 10 Oct 1796, aet 18. B.A. 1800. M.A. 1804. Rector of Newington Bagpath 1805. Vicar of Hawkesbury 1813 until death 13 May 1860, aet 82." At Hawkesbury he had a long drawn out dispute with his tithes payers. From 1840 to 1849 he had permission from the Bishop to be absent from his benefice on the grounds of ill health. There is no monument to his memory either in Hawkesbury Church or Churchyard.

Note 9: Bristol Apprentice Books:

1783 Nov 1. Thomas Randolph son of William Randolph of Bristol merchant venturer apprenticed to his father and Elizabeth his wife for 7 years.

Benjamin Randolph ditto

James Randolph ditto

Jacob Little Randolph ditto

Note 10: St. Augustine's Registers, Bristol: *Baptisms:*

1764 Sept 13 Jane, d. of William & Elizabeth Randolph

1766 July 22 William Eston, s. of William & Elizabeth Randolph

1768 Oct 11 Benjamin, s. of William & Elizabeth Randolph

" " " Thomas, s. of William & Elizabeth Randolph

The search of the Bristol records was made by C. Harold Ridge of Phillimore & Co., Ltd., 120 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2 and was completed Nov. 1, 1937.

The dates for Thomas *Eston* Randolph are given on the authority of his grand daughter, Harriet Parkhill Randolph, who also lists a son called Isham, but unless this name is one later applied to one of the sons shown on this list there was no son Isham. There is no place where another child could be interpolated in the foregoing list of twelve children, and twenty two years of child bearing would seem to be the limit for the mother. No record was found of any other children up to the date of the death of the father.

#### PICKETT FAMILY OF VIRGINIA

Without attempting at this time a consecutive account of the early generations of the Pickett family, for research up to this present time has not afforded sufficient data for that purpose, we would present here certain significant items from record sources as named. We hope that the publication of these items will encourage further research into the origins of this family, finally supplying sufficient data from which to construct an authentic account of its earlier generations in Virginia.

The earliest reference we have so far found to a member of the Pickett family appears in *The Vestry Book of Christ Church Parish, Middlesex County* (edited by C. G. Chamberlayne), page 4:

"At a Vestry held September 26, 1665, 'It was Ordered That Henry Pickett have Foure Hundred pounds of Tobacco paid him to Cure a Scald head of a Childe now in his Keeping, of William Baldwin's Dec'd and that ye next Vestry the Said Childe being Cast on the P'rish be bound to ye Said Pickett according to Law.'<sup>1</sup>

*The Register of Christ Church Parish, Middlesex County*, (published 1897) page 63, enters:

"Henry Finley & Mary Picket were married Jan ye 8th. 1703."

The Middlesex County records have not been examined for Pickett data, however their examination would probably add information regarding Henry Pickett's transactions in that county.

The following items clearly show that the Picketts moved from Middlesex County to that part of old Rappahannock which became Essex County in 1692.

On December 6, 1673, Robert Armstrong and Dorothy, his wife, conveyed to Henry Pickett, of Middlesex County, cooper, 100 acres in Rappahannock County, in Piscatawa Creek and adjoining the Church road and the lands of William Johnson, John Whitt, and Mr. Pettey (old Rappahannock records, vol. 1671-b, page 178). Oct. 20, 1678 Henry (H, his mark) Pickett witnessed a deed from Thornton to Waters, and in a list of debts in account of Col. William Travers, decd., estate, under date of 7ber 13, 1680, we find the item: "Exer't on Pickett's estate . . . 0 1400 (old Rappahannock

<sup>1</sup> At this date (1665) Christ Church Parish was in Lancaster County. The area of Lancaster on the south side of the Rappahannock River was not organized into a county and named Middlesex until Feb. 1673/4 (Robinson, *Virginia Counties*, pages 60 and 84).

records, vol. 1677-82, pages 241, 294). In June 1687 Henry Pickett sued the estate of Richard Cauthorne and in June 1687, October and November 1688 he was a member of petit juries (*Ibid.*, vol. 1686-92, pages 27, 35 91, 96).<sup>2</sup>

The following items are all taken from the Essex County records, reference being made to the specific volumes and pages from which they are taken.

#### VOLUME 1692-5:

(page 3) Henry Pickett appointed constable May 1692; (page 8) John Pickett, grand juror, June 1692; (page 196) Loe and Minor, trustees of estate of Ferrill, decd., acknowledge "Mr. Wm. Picket their attorney at Law" in all actions brought to Essex Court against them, July 10, 1694, (page 200) on same date "Mr. William Picket" appeared as attorney for Paine in suit Adcocke vs Paine.

#### VOLUME 1695-9 (ORDERS)

(page 21) June 11, 1696, William Pickett appears in suit with George Parke, etc.; (page 28) Augt. 10, 1696 George Parke was granted judgment against William Picket for 390 pounds tobacco (cash already paid for) due on balance of a bill dated May 25, 1694; (page 48) May 10, 1697 John Cammell and Sarah, his wife, appeared and acknowledged deed of sale of land to Henry Pickett . . . ordered recorded; (page 58) May 11, 1697, John Picket non suited; (page 101) March 11, 1697 [1697/8] John Brown a servant boy to John Picket was adjudged 12 years old; (page 138) Jany 10, 1698 [1698/9] John Amis acknowledged deed of sale of land to Henry Picket; ordered recorded.

#### VOLUME 1695-9 (DEEDS)

(page 93) Jany. 20, 1696 [1696/7] John (X his mark) Camell, and Sarah, his wife, of Southfarnham Parish, Essex County, for 2700 pounds of tobacco, convey to Henry Pickett, of same parish and county, 100 acres in said *Farnham* Parish, Essex County, back in the woods on the branches of Piscatacon Creek being part of land formerly belonging to John Killman father of the said Sarah Camell and which descended on death of said John to his son George Killman by whose death it descended to his sister the said Sarah Camell; said land adjoins John Mitchell's land, a branch called the Greene Swamp, and the Beverdam Swamp. One of the witnesses to this deed was a Sarah Pickett.<sup>3</sup>

(page 294) December 12, 1698, John (X, his mark) Amiss, and Sarah (X, her mark), his wife, of Sittingborn Parish, Essex County, for 300 pounds tobacco, conveyed to Henry Picket, of Southfarnham Parish, Essex

<sup>2</sup> In Rappahannock records, vol. 1682-8, page 283, George Kilmon, of Rappahannock County conveyed land near Piscatacon Creek bounded "west south west upon the land of Captain Josias Pickett." This is the only reference to *Josias Pickett* that we have come across.

<sup>3</sup> Probably Sarah Pickett (daughter of Henry Pickett) who married first James Fullerton; second James Webb.

County, 500 acres in said Sittingborn Parish on the branch of Cockelshell Creek, adjoining Deane and Clapham, a marsh of Portobago [Creek], and James Coghill's land.

## VOLUME 1699 (ORDERS)

(page 6) August 10, 1699, Mary Baughan complains that Jno Pickett did sometime about ye 24th day of July assault, beat and strike her after a cruel sort so that she was bruised and incapable of going about her affairs, whereupon its refered to a jury for tryal who . . . [rendered] verdict: We of ye jury do finde for the abuse of the plt. one thousand pounds of tobacco to the plt. with Costs als Ex'o. From which the deft. appeals to ye 6th day of ye next Gen'l Court. It is therefore ordered that he give security to prosecute the same according to law." John Pickett, Henry Pickett and Jeffry Dyer gave bond for 500 pounds tobacco for the appellants due prosecution of his said appeal.

(page 7) August 10, 1699. On complaint of Mary Baughan it was ordered that John Pickett give bond with security for the good behavior of his servant boy John Dobson and that said Pickett pay costs; whereupon John Pickett and Henry Pickett gave bond accordingly which, on the motion of Mary Baughan was recorded; (page 8) this bond dated August 11, 1699 was in penalty of 2000 tobacco and cask for the good behavior of the said John *Dopson* "who hath abused Mary Boughan, widow;" signed John Pickett, Henry (H, his mark) Pickett.

(page 17) November 10, 1699, Henry Pickett acknowledged an assignment of a deed of sale of a parcel of land to Thomas Hinds, Jr., which was ordered recorded; Elizabeth, wife of said Henry Pickett relinquished dower; ordered recorded.<sup>4</sup>

## VOLUME 1699-1702, DEEDS &amp; WILLS, ETC.

(page 74) March 4, 1700, Henry Pickett and Elizabeth his wife relinquished right, title and interest to John Pickett, in 100 acres of land which Robert Armstrong and Dorothy, his wife, had previously conveyed to said Henry Pickett (see ante).

(page 117) The will of Henry Pickett, of Essex County, dated October 18, 1701; probated August 10, 1702, devised to daughters Hannah Spencer and Searah Fullerton, 1 shilling each; to son William Pickett, all my land in the freshes of Rappahannock River; to son John Pickett, all debts owing to me; to wife Elizabeth Pickett, land on which I live during her life, also half of personal estate between her and the child she now goeth with; other half to my son William; executors, my wife and two sons John and William Pickett. Witnesses: William Johnson, William Willson, Richard Edwards.

(page 121) 9ber 10, 1702 John Pickett and William Pickett gave bond as executors.

<sup>4</sup> This was the land (as shown by the order) that John and Sarah Camell sold and conveyed (as above) to Henry Pickett, on Jany. 20, 1696 [1696/7].



(page 127) Jany. 11, 1702/3 Inventory of the estate of Henry Pickett, deceased; total value £200: 19:08; returned by William Johnson and Elizabeth, his wife, and John Pickett.<sup>5</sup>

(page 126) 9ber 12th. 1701 John Pickett, guardian for William Pickett, orphan of Henry Pickett; amount £200; sureties: James Baughan, James Fullerton.

## VOLUME 1703-08, ORDER BOOK

(page 2) Augt. 11, 1703 David Pickett vs Daniel Magir; judgment 300 pounds tobacco.

(page 20) Nov. 30, 1703, John Pickett, 300 acres for importation of 6 persons into the colony, viz. John Brord, John Dobson, Wm. Harson, Joseph Baker, John English, and Richard Edwards.

(page 21) Dec. 10, 1703, John Pickett, granted 300 acres due for importation of 6 persons into the colony [same as above order].

(page 33) Dec. 1703, John Pickett vs Cornelius Mackannon.

(page 48) Feby. 11, 1703 [1703/4] Thomas Spencer and Hannah, his wife, James Fullerton and Sarah, his wife, petition court for administration on estate of James Pickett, late of this [Essex] county, decd., as being nearest of kind [kin]; but, it being signified to this court that the mother of the said deceased is alive it is ordered the same be referred to consideration of the next court.

(page 56) March 10, 1703 [1703/4] administration on estate of James Pickett, decd., granted to William Johnson and Elizabeth, his wife, nearest of kin to the said deceased (see also pages 57, 67, 73 and 92).<sup>6</sup>

(page 105) Aug. 10, 1704 William Johnson and Elizabeth, his wife, not appearing to administer the estate of James Pickett, decd. according to order of court, the sheriff to take them into custody. (see also pages 105, 114, 123, 130).

(page 115) Sept. 1704, John Pickett's negro Nann adjudged 10 years old.<sup>7</sup>

(page 191) Dec. 1705, John Pickett vs Edwd. Gouldman, action on case.

(pages 224, 232 and 257) Feby. 1705/6 John Pickett presented for concealing himself and other persons of his family, tithables, in this county; summoned to next court. Mar. 1705/6 on motion of Owen, attorney for John Pickett, on charge of concealing tithables; continued to next court. April 11, 1706 John Pickett fined 300 pounds tobacco for concealing 3 tithables (negroes).

<sup>5</sup> Dec. 1703 Thos. Snead, Erasmus Allen and *John Pickett*, gave bond for £500 for administration on estate of Richard Gregory, decd. (Essex County, Deeds, Wills &c. 1702-4, page 135).

<sup>6</sup> These items prove that James Pickett, decd., was the unborn child provided for in the will of Henry Pickett, dated Oct. 18, 1701, probated Aug. 10, 1702. Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Johnson, was evidently widow of Henry Pickett, and mother of the said James Pickett who died in infancy.

<sup>7</sup> Essex records, Deeds, Wills &c. 1704-7, page 63, appears 7th 8ber 1704 John Pickett vs David Holt, attachment.

(page 298, 306) Nov. 1706, John Burnett vs John Pickett and Joseph Burgess; assault and battery.

(page 297) Nov. 1706, John Pickett, charged with 6 tithables by mistake not entered in last year's lists, in County levy.

VOLUME 1707-1711, DEEDS, &c

(page 216) April 10, 1709, John Pickett, of Essex Co. planter, to Richard Wise, of King & Queen Co., for 5 shillings, conveys all that seat, or island, of land known as Rogers Island in Piscataway Creek, next above the ferry containing by patent 80 acres.<sup>8</sup>

(page 236) July 10, 1709 Richard Wakeling, of Essex Co. (son and heir of Wm. Wakeling, decd.), for 300 pounds tobacco and cash, conveys to John Pickett, of Essex Co. 300 acres in Essex on main swamp of the little Tuckho adjoining Thos. Dixon. Witnesses: Wm. Pickett, John Boughan.

(page 246) 10th 7ber 1709 John Harper to John Pickett, both of Essex Co., conveys 244 acres, being part of 550 acres granted to Wm. Tomlin, Edwd. Gouldman and James Boughan by patent Oct. 1704.

(page 241) Sept. 8, 1709 Edward Merrick, of Westmoreland Co., planter, for 500 pounds of tobacco, conveys to John Pickett, planter, 1014 acres on south side Rappahannock River west side of branch of Matopony River and called little Tuckaho, formerly granted Edwd. Merrick and Wm. Wakelin in April 1704.

(page 324) May 10, 1710, John Pickett surety for Jane Mills, guardian of Francis and Mary Brown.

VOLUME 1708-14, ORDER BOOK

(page 150) May 10, 1709, Mary Ward, an orphan, is bound to William Pickett until she is 18 years old.

(page 489) Dec. 1712 James Boughan vs John Pickett and Mary, his wife, Henry Boughan, Francis Pierce and Mary, his wife, and Wm. Cox; petition dismissed (see also pages 511-512).

(page 584) John Pickett's servant man John English petitions for his freedom; court's opinion said English is still a servant and that he continue until expiration of his time.

(page 614) Nov. 1714. William Pickett appointed constable and not appearing to be sworn ordered that the sheriff take him in custody until he give bond with security to appear at next court and be sworn.

VOLUME 1713-23, ORDER BOOK

(page 4) March 1716, John Pickett vs John Tyree and John Evans; in chancery; dismissed.

VOLUME 1716-23, ORDER BOOK

(page 54) May 1717, John Pickett appointed constable.

<sup>8</sup> The 80 acres hereby conveyed were granted Henry Pickett by patent Oct. 24, 1701; see post.

(page 130) May 1718 John Pickett being committed for affronting Joseph Smith, a justice of the peace, etc. is fined £2:10:0 currency.

(page 283) Mar. 1718 [1718/19] Wm. Pickett, and wife Sarah, acknowledge deed to John Stodgill.

(page 312) June 16, 1719 William Pickett, et als, petition for a road from the bridge by Henry Emberson's to the main road by the Long Ridge Swamp; rejected.

(page 364) Sept. 1719 John Pickett fined 1000 pounds of tobacco and attorney's fee and costs for retailing liquor without license.

(page 437) May 1720 John Pickett vs William Winston; action on case.

(page 447) June 1720 William Pickett, surety for Mary Lindsey's administration of estate of Joshua Lindsay.

(page 456) June 1720 William Winston and John Pickett being before this court for quarreling and fighting in the face of the court, it is the opinion of the court that John Pickett was the aggressor and therefore do order the sheriff to put the said Pickett in the stocks and there keep him for an hour, and also that he be in the sheriff's custody until he gives bond with good security in sum of £100 currency and also until he pays all fees and gives security for the payment of them, and then be discharged.

(page 515) Sept. 1720 John Pickett, of King & Queen County's run away negro taken up in Essex Co. by John Evans.

(page 617) Dec. 1721 William Pickett surety for Richard and Martha Goode administrators of the estate of Katherine Pierce, decd.

(page 637) Mar. 1721 [1721/2] Robt. Baylor, et als, executors of John Taylor, decd., vs John Pickett; on the case; William Pickett, surety.

#### VOLUME 1718-21, DEEDS &c.

(page 22) Dec. 1, 1718 William Pickett and Sarah Pickett, of Essex Co. deed to John Stodgill; deed for land.

(page 22) Mar. 1718 [1718/19] William Pickett of St. Ann's Parish, Essex Co. to John Stodgill, of same; for 1600 pounds tobacco; conveys 50 acres of land in Essex County. Sarah Pickett relinquishes dower.

(page 293) Aug. 5, 1720, John Pickett of Essex Co. to Allen Frazier, of same, for 1500 pounds of tobacco, conveys, 150 acres in Essex part of a patent granted the orphans of Walter Proverb and to John Pickett for 517 acres.

#### VOLUME 1721-4, DEEDS, &c.

(page 25) Dec. 26, 1721 John Pickett of St. Mary's Parish, Essex Co. to his daughter Blessing Saunders and her husband Richard Saunders, conveying plantation whereon said Richard Saunders now dwells it being 182½ acres which said John Pickett took up in co-partnership between Catherine and Elinor Proverbs (?) and himself as per patent.

(page 46) May 15, 1722, John Pickett and Mary, his wife, of King & Queen Co., planter, to Peter Tribble, of Essex Co., cooper (for £30 sterling

and 1000 pounds tobacco) convey 100 acres on northside Piscataway Creek, (being part of a patent granted Robt. Young) and adjoining Thos. Gaines (formerly John White's) Wm. Johnson, Mr. Pettis, and road parting same from land of Argyle Blackstone.

(page 77) July 19, 1722 William Picket, of Essex Co. had power of attorney from Catherine wife of Joseph Berrey to relinquish her dower in 200 acres in King & Queen Co. to Thos. Jackson and Sarah Tindsley, of that county, and in 150 acres in same county to James Lindsey of Essex County.

VOLUME 1723-25, ORDER BOOK

- (page 197) Sept. 1724, John Picket vs Nicholas Davis; action of detinue.  
 (page 352) Nov. 1725 Thomas Burnett vs John Picket, Jr.; slander.  
 (page 351) Nov. 1725 John Picket vs John Ball; trespass.

VOLUME 1728-33, DEEDS

(page 13) May 20, 1729 William Keeton and Elizabeth, his wife, to John Picket, of Drysdale Parish, King & Queen Co., for £60 sterling, convey 80 acres in Essex Co.

VOLUME 1729-33, ORDER BOOK

(page 353) May 16, 1733 John Pickett to pay to James Pickett, of King & Queen Co. 198 pounds tobacco and costs for coming 26 miles as a witness against Thomas Hardy; also to pay same amount to Hannah, wife of the said James Pickett.

VOLUME 1735-8, DEEDS

(page 272) Mar. 12, 1736 [1736/7] Thomas May and Lucy, his wife, of Essex Co. to William Pickett, of Essex Co. for £26 currency, convey 100 acres in Essex Co.

(page 338) Sept. 20, 1737 John Picket, of King & Queen Co. for £27 currency, conveys to George Wright, of Essex Co. all said Picket's right, title, interest which is now, or shall become due hereafter in 80 acres of land which formerly belonged to Wm. Keeton, in Essex Co. [See above deed May 20, 1729 Keeton and wife to John Picket].

VOLUME 1738-42, DEEDS, &c.

(page 87-90) Nov. 20, 1739, John Pickett and Mary, his wife, of King & Queen County, for £93:10 currency, convey to Gabriel Jones, of Essex Co., 93½ acres in Essex Co. which said John Pickett heired from his father [name not given].

(To Be Continued)

## BOOK REVIEWS

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WEST VIRGINIA, THE MOUNTAIN STATE. By Charles Henry Ambler, New York, Prentice-Hall, 1940, 660 pp., numerous maps and illustrations. \$5.35.

Not infrequently State histories make for tedious reading to those not locally interested. Happily there are exceptions and Professor Ambler has provided the latest one. *West Virginia, the Mountain State*, is packed with useful information and treated in a manner that not only holds the interest of the reader but assures conviction as to the contents by reason of its accompanying citations.

It may be said of the present Union that New England represents Virginia's eldest daughter, since New England was carved out of the "continent of Virginia," to quote from early English sources as to American colonization. In any event, New England, officially created after the migration of the "Pilgrim Fathers," was the first delimitation of the territory of Virginia. After this, down through the centuries, one delimitation followed another until West Virginia became the latest, and presumably the last, so that the Mountain State may properly be called the Old Dominion's youngest daughter.

Since West Virginia did not become a separate State until 1863, necessarily a considerable part of Professor Ambler's presentation concerns what was up to that time included in various counties of western Virginia; and here the author shows unusual skill in condensing and presenting in an authentic exposition the story of this section when it was still a part of the Old Dominion. There are so many specific excellencies to which the writer would refer that if he began to enlarge upon any particular feature he would soon exceed the assigned space. Virginians have always resented the "unconstitutional" manner in which these western counties announced and carried out under Federal force their secession from the mother State. The secession movement is treated as a matter of academic interest; and this, like other matters, has been handled by Professor Ambler not only ably but impartially.

MATTHEW PAGE ANDREWS.

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DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN HISTORY. James Truslow Adams, ed., 5 vols. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1940.) \$60.00.

Four years ago Charles Scribner's Sons began work on the *Dictionary of American History*. Lists of subjects to be treated were widely circulated among the historians of the country and their aid solicited both in criticism of the subject materials and in preparation of appropriate articles. To assist James Truslow Adams there was created an Advisory Council of seventeen. The inclusion of such men as Randolph G. Adams, Dixon Ryan Fox, Douglas S. Freeman, and William W. Sweet indicated the standard of excellence the publishers had set for themselves. The *Dictionary* represents the collective effort of this staff and some thousand historians and persons chosen because of conspicuous achievement in our more recent history. So the articles on the American Expeditionary Force and the Byrd Polar Expedition are by General Pershing and Admiral Byrd respectively.

Counting some six thousand articles, the *Dictionary* spreads itself over some two thousand pages. Of necessity, therefore, selection was as important as brevity, and completeness had to be secured with a minimum of repetition yet without sacrificing usability. The editor happily determined on a system of general articles with cross references, calling the attention of the reader to articles perhaps unknown to him or for some other reason

likely to escape his inspection. The general article on Slavery contains two or three dozen references to related articles: to mention a few, squatter sovereignty, David Wilmot, Compromise of 1850, Kansas-Nebraska Bill, Royal African Company, and the cotton gin.

It is to be regretted that the publishers did not see fit to include a list of contributors and their articles.

This reviewer would congratulate Charles Scribner's Sons on their success in securing a work of such magnitude without the deadly dullness of certain guide books of the last century, and would congratulate the American people that they have at hand a fitting companion to the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

THEODORE M. WHITFIELD.

Western Maryland College.

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TORCHBEARER OF THE REVOLUTION. By Thomas Jefferson Wertebaker. Princeton University Press, 1940. \$2.50.

A twice-told or a thrice-told tale may awaken deeper interest with each successive telling through the fresher and more animated fashion in which it is re-told. "The Torchbearer of the Revolution," Nathaniel Bacon (the Rebel in the eyes of his foes), has gained in this vivid narrative in stature and significance as protagonist of what has been termed the most romantically soul-stirring event in American Colonial history.

The author has subjected his authorities to critical scrutiny, and, while sometimes carried away by fervid partisan emotions, has not sought to piece out in the interest of preconceptions or of picturesqueness the less engaging aspects of truth. The social and political structure of the period in Colonial Virginia is, in general, presented convincingly. However, some, without a traditional prejudice for aristocracy, may contend that an upper class of a sort existed in Virginia from the beginnings and was not just "emerging," tobacco-born, on the eve of Bacon's Rebellion. An inspection of the family trees of early pioneers with known or reasonably assumed connections with "good" families in England shows that, while, from the necessity of circumstances, there are sometimes blind spots on the pedigree in the matter of wives, and daughters of the house not infrequently mated "beneath them," a superior class, acknowledged by the lower orders as such, did continue to exist. An indentured servant, risen to prominence, might be, as in the case of Adam Thoroughgood, the descendant of a knight.

That "legitimate successor to Bacon," Thomas Jefferson, of the centennial Revolution of 1776, taken by the author, from another century, to give point to his thesis, was, on the "small-farmer" side of his ancestry, a great-grandson of Major Peter Feild, burgess, a great-great-grandson of the Speaker of the House, Henry Soane, and a descendant of the early burgess, Christopher Branch, it may be worthy to note.

In the matter of the brutality, or rather atrocity, of his Indian expedition and the by no means lenient treatment of the Berkeleyites who fell into the Baconians' hands the Torchbearer, "over-heroized" receives all too generous treatment. That the reader might form a reasonable estimate of Bacon's personality, the description of his physical characteristics and his moral and intellectual qualities as set forth in the Report of the Commissioners\* should, with critical comment, have found a place in the book.

With respect to Sir William Berkeley; however much his temper and judgment may have changed for the worse in the course of the years, it can hardly be credited that his memory was so sadly impaired that his recollections of his stay in England in 1661-2 as agent for the Virginia Colony were blotted from his mind and that, in 1676, "England remained for him

as in 1642," or perhaps, to be more exact, as during his service with King Charles I in 1644-45.

The discovery of the foundations of the Susquehannock fort, against which the avenging Virginians marched under the command of Col. John Washington, great-grandfather of the First President (not "grand-father," p. 79) has added a new element of interest to the account of this Indian campaign, and the book furnishes fresh information on Nathaniel Bacon's early surroundings in England as revealed by Dr. Wertenbaker's study of a copy of the memorial records of Friston Hall.

\*A rather garbled printing of the Winder Transcript of "The Report of the Commissioners sent from England to Enquire into the Causes etc. of Bacon's Rebellion" is found in Vol. IV of the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*. In this printed account, for instance, the value in pounds of tobacco, of the property destroyed by the burning of Jamestown is misstated by many thousands.

ROBERT A. STEWART.

THE DUKE-SYMES FAMILY. By Jane Morris, Philadelphia. Dorrance and Company, Publishers, 1940. \$3.00.

The compiler of "Adam Symes and his Descendants" presents in the above volume a detailed pedigree of Frances Duke, of North Carolina, who married Briggs Sims, of the Adam Symes line, and a genealogy of descendants of this couple. The line from Capt. Henry Duke, of Prince George County, Virginia, and his wife, Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Capt. John Taylor, Clerk of Charles City County and Burgess, is established by acceptable documentary evidence.

The labor of identifying and connecting, where possible connection exists, the various early Henry Dukes and others of the Duke surname in York, Charles City, James City, and New Kent, has, by careful analysis and presentation of extant records, resulted, generally, in being convincing. An uncertainty argued on page 25 is owing, perhaps, to misapprehension of seventeenth century usage. Even a man of such substance as Col. Henry Duke of the Council could accept, without compunction, a "livelyhood," in the sense of estate or inheritance, from his father-in-law's testament.

Of this well-documented book one of the most valuable chapters is that entitled "Captain John Taylor Gent. of Flower de Hundred and his Family." Not less enlightening than the history of "Flower de Hundred" and its tale of successive owners is the proof, published for the first time, that Capt. John Taylor was a son of Richard Taylor, of Charles City County, and his wife Sarah, daughter of Captain William Barker, "Marriner" and Burgess. This Richard Taylor, whose name occurs several times in the Charles City County Record Book, 1655-66, was conceivably a son of John Taylor, "Citizen and Girdler of London," mentioned in a land grant to William Barker under date of 12 February, 1638/9. He can hardly be identified with "Mr. Richard Taylor," J. P. of Lancaster County in 1680 (p. 45).

Attention should be called to several minor inaccuracies, doubtless inadvertent. On p. 43 the number of persons listed as transported, in the grant of Nov. 26, 1635, should read "25." On the same page (last line), the year would be 1639 in our modern reckoning (Feb. 12, 1638/9). The Governor of Virginia was Sir John (not Sir George, p. 46) Harvey. The same error is found in a land grant to Capt. Francis Eppes, 26 August, 1625.

ROBERT A. STEWART.

**THE SOUTH TO POSTERITY.** An Introduction to the Writing of Confederate History. By Douglas Southall Freeman, author of "R. E. Lee." New York. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1939. Price \$2.50.

At sometime or other, in the life of every Southerner (and some Northerners) there comes the desire to know or study the living story of the Confederacy—and the story begins in the year 1820—at the time of the agitation of the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. The story runs over a period of forty years. It may be prolonged for twenty years more after 1860, if the story of "Reconstruction" is to be included.

When the question is asked, "What shall I read next?" this volume must be consulted, as the whole of the romance, the result of the agitations of the North, the beginnings and the endings of the Confederacy are marked out in a splendid and enchanting recital. It has gathered up and indexed practically all of the contemporary material—newspaper reports, letters from the battle lines, diaries of the most endearing nature by the women at home. In it will be found the literature vindicating the South amid the ashes of defeat. The volume is a review of all the official records, from histories, biographies and memoirs that are of enduring interest, and possess the elements of conviction that will convince the new generations of Americans of the sanctity and rectitude of the Southerners before, during and after the war. In this volume there appears the drama of these years, the violence of the controversy, the glamour of the "Lost Cause," and the final unfolding of the truth within the legend.

It will be invaluable to the specialist in Southern history, and the author will surely see the fulfillment of his intention of helping readers discover the most interesting, inspiring and informative sources about the Confederacy.

The imagination, the sympathy and the literary quality of the narrative is above all criticism. It recovers a past age and makes dead generations live again, all in a very fine and moving key and an easy mastery of the essentials of the theme—and it covers a wide range of subjects. The author lived with these generations, but the vision and the picture is always fresh.

EDWARD L. RYAN.

**MEDICAL WORK OF THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.** By Edgar Erskine Hume, Lieutenant-Colonel Medical Corps, United States Army, Knight of Honor and Devotion of the Sovereign Order of Malta. With Foreword and Preface. Baltimore. The Johns Hopkins Press, 1940. Price \$3.00.

The story of the Sovereign Military Order of the Knights Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem, usually known as the Knights of Malta, is one of the most fascinating chapters of the world's history. For nine hundred years, it has performed its labors for the ideals of the Crusaders, to serve whom it came into being in 1065. On the field of battle its noble knights have succored friend and foe alike, and in its great hospitals men and women of all races and creeds have been received for treatment. The days of its warfare against the Mohammedan corsairs have long since ended, but its scientific and humanitarian work goes ever on. The Order enjoys the same privileges, under the Geneva Convention, as do Red Cross societies.

Though there is an enormous literature as to the political history of the Knights, almost nothing has heretofore been written of their medical work, the real reason for their existence. This book is the result of several years' study, including research in unpublished archives in Rome, Malta, Paris, London, Vienna and Berlin. In it one may read of the hospital in Jerusalem, which gave the Knights their name *Hospitallers*, by which they were distinguished from their rivals, the *Templars*; of their being driven out by



the warriors of Saladin (1197); of their establishments in Acre and Cyprus (1291); of their finally becoming rulers of the island of Rhodes (1306), whence they were called Knights of Rhodes. Their great hospital at Rhodes, here described in detail, was the most famous institution of its kind in the world, and its patients came from far and wide. In 1530 the Turks captured Rhodes after one of the most celebrated sieges in history.

The Emperor, Charles V, then gave the Knights the island of Malta, since which time they have been known as Knights of Malta. Once more they constructed the most famous hospital of its day, one which continued its useful function until Napoleon captured the island in 1798. Malta shortly thereafter passed to Great Britain as part of the spoils of war.

Since that time the Knights have had their headquarters in Rome. Branches of the Order exist in many European countries, and in 1927 the Association of Magistral Knights of Malta was formed in the United States by order of the Grand Master.

Colonel Hume, who is the only American ever admitted to the grade of Knight of Honor and Devotion of the Order, describes also the hospitals of the Knights in other places. We read of the work of the Order in England, Scotland and Ireland, before Henry VIII confiscated its hospitals and other possessions. The Hospital Regulations of the Order of 1437, 1631 and 1725, are here translated in full, some of them not being available in any other printed form in English. Described is the Order's support of the study of anatomy at a period when dissection was generally prohibited. Compiled for the first time are bibliographies of the Order's scientific publications. Other subjects considered are: public health measures in Rhodes and Malta; relief after various earthquakes; field service in practically all modern European wars. The services rendered, for example, by the British, French, German, Italian, and Austro-Hungarian Knights in the first World War are discussed in considerable detail.

Of particular interest to Americans is the account of the proposed treaty of alliance between the Order of Malta, and the United States. This was proposed by the Order's Charge d'Affaires in Paris, in 1794, to James Monroe, then American Minister to France. Had the treaty been adopted, Maltese ports would have been most valuable to the United States Navy during its campaign against the Barbary pirates, and perhaps a refuge in the New World for the Knights might have saved them from capture by Napoleon.

This book is the first ever published which considers not only the Order of Malta, but also the two independent Orders of St. John of Jerusalem, once branches of the original Order, but which became independent through political and religious changes in Prussia and England. Thus one finds in detail the work of the *Johanniterorden*, or "The Bailiwick of Brandenburg of the Chivalric Order of Saint John of the Hospital in Jerusalem," as the independent Prussian order is known. Similarly there is the full story of the English Order, "The Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem."

Not the least important features of the book are the 130 illustrations, several of which are published for the first time. They depict the medical work through the centuries. Most remarkable of them is the frontispiece, a photograph of the Sacred Relic of the Order, the Hand of Saint John the Baptist, whose name the Order bears. This is the Hand that baptized Christ! Long been preserved in Constantinople, it fell into Turkish hands when the Byzantine capital was captured in 1450. It was presented to the Grand Master of the Knights of Saint John by Sultan Bayazed in 1484. Carried from Malta when the Knights were driven forth by Napoleon, it was taken to Russia when Tsar Paul I was elected Grand Master in 1798. After the downfall of Imperial Russia it finally reached Belgrade. Per-

mission for it to be photographed was given personally by H. R. H. Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia. It had never before been depicted in any way and ordinarily is not even displayed. This is the first publication of this unusual photograph.

The book is dedicated to Prince Chigi-Albani della Rovere, seventy-sixth Grand Master of the Order, who has written a gracious Foreword. There is also a Preface by Sir Aldo Castellani, K. C. M. G., Count of Chisimaio, Professor of Tropical Medicine in the Universities of Rome, London and Louisiana. Count Castellani, a Senator of Italy, is one of the medical advisors of the Order.

The volume is completely indexed and has lists of subjects and illustrations. The text is based on lectures before the Academies of Medicine of New York and Richmond. The text appeared in part in the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine of The Johns Hopkins University*, but has since been extensively enlarged and revised.

Approved: EDWARD L. RYAN

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

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- "Colonel James Neilson: A Business Man of the Early Machine Age in New Jersey, 1784-1862." By Robert T. Thompson. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, 1940. 359 pages. Index. \$3.75.
- "American Studies in Honor of William Kenneth Boyd." By Members of The Americana Club of Duke University. Duke University Press, 1940, Durham, N. C. 377 pages. Index. Price \$4.00.
- "Iowa Pioneer Foundations," Vol II. By George F. Parker. Published by the State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, 1940. 570 pages. Index. Price \$3.00.
- "Papers in Illinois History, 1939." Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill., 1940. 179 pages. Index. n. p.
- "Polish Pioneers of California." By Miecislaus Haiman. Polish R. C. Union of America, Chicago, Ill., 1940. Bibliography. 78 pages. Price 75c (cloth), 50c (paper).
- "Guide to the Material in the National Archives." U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1940. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 40c (paper), 70c (cloth).
- "David Griffith: 1742-1789—First Bishop Elect of Virginia." By Dr. G. MacLaren Brydon. In *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church*, September, 1940. pp. 194-230.
- "The Story of Reconstruction." By Robert Selph Henry. Illustrated. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind., 1938. Index. pp. 633.
- "Meade's Headquarters, 1863-1865." Letters of Col. Theodore Lyman from The Wilderness of Appomattox. Selected and Edited by George R. Agassiz. The Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston, 1922. Index. pp. 370.
- "A History of Virginia Conventions." By J. N. Brenaman, J. L. Hill Printing Co., Richmond, 1902. pp. 87. Index.
- "Colonial Cousins," being the history, etc., of the Holloway Family. By Garland Evans Hopkins. Privately issued. 89 pages.
- "The Ball-Bruen Genealogy." By Mrs. Mary Ball Coultrap. Edward Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Mich. 155 pages. Price \$1.00.

- "Historical Records and Studies," Vol. XXXI. The U. S. Catholic Historical Society, New York, N. Y. 174 pages.
- "Gullah: Negro Life in the Carolina Sea Islands." By Mason Crum. Duke University Press, Durham, N. C., 1940. 351 pages. Index. Price \$3.50.
- "The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia, 1706-1786." Transcribed and edited by C. G. Chamberlayne. Published by The Library Board, 1940. 672 pages. Index. Price \$5.00.
- NOTE: The editing of this Vestry Book was the late Doctor Chamberlayne's last work in Virginia parochial history, a field of study which he loved so well and in which he worked so effectively. Review of this book will appear in the April issue of the *Magazine*.
- "Studies of the Virginia Eastern Shore in the Seventeenth Century." By Susie M. Ames. The Dietz Press, Richmond, Va. 274 pages. Index. Price \$3.50.
- "Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the Year Ending June 30, 1939." U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1940. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 567 pages. Index. Price \$1.50.
- "Owens-Grubbs and Allied Families of Virginia and Kentucky." Compiled by Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood Barr, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Typewritten.
- "One Hundred Years at V. M. I." By Colonel William Couper. Vols. III and IV. Garrett and Massie, Inc., Richmond. Illustrated. 409 pages and 451 pages, including index. Price \$6.00 for Vols. III and IV, \$12.00 for set of 4 Vols.
- "Allied Intrigue in the Low Countries." Published by the German Foreign Office, German Library of Information, New York. 94 pages. n. p.
- "Some of the Descendants of Giles Rogers." Compiled by Hopewell L. Rogers. n. p.
- "Father Tabb: Poet—Priest—Wit." By Gordon Blair. Whittet & Shep-erson, Richmond, Va. 69 pages. Price \$1.50.
- "Rust of Virginia." Prepared and published by Ellsworth Marshall Rust, Washington, 1940. Index. 463 pages. Price \$10.00.
- "Southern Lineage: Records of Thirteen Families." By A. Evans Wynn. Walter W. Brown Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga. Bibliography. 405 pages. Price \$5.00 and postage.
- "Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Vol. IX, Essex County—Wills and Deeds." 1714-1717. Compiled by Beverley Fleet, Box 5161-Saunders Station, Richmond, Va. Index. 110 mimeographed pages.
- "Proceedings of The Massachusetts Historical Society," October, 1932-May, 1936, Vol. LXV. Published by the Society, Boston, Mass. Index. 619 pages Price \$3.00.
- "English Ancestry of The Hord Family" compiled by Arnold Harris Hord. Privately printed.
- "Stonewall Jackson's Way" by John W. Wayland. The McClure Co., Inc. Staunton, Va., Illustrated. 244 pages. Price \$4.75.
- "A Brief History of The Family Thomason in England and The United States." By Robert Stewart Thomason, with some account of his Branch. New York City, 1938-40. Index. 78 pages. Privately printed.
- "Charleston: An Epic of Carolina." By Robert Goodwyn Rhett. Garrett & Massie, Inc., Richmond. Index. 374 pages. Price \$5.00.

## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

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*To the Members of the Virginia Historical Society:*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN;

I take pleasure in submitting to you a resume of the activities of the Society for the past twelve months.

### I.

The present number of members of the Virginia Historical Society

Life members.....	161
Annual members .....	1,193

Total membership .....	1,354
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### II.

The visitors' register kept by the Society shows that some 2500 persons have visited Lee House during the year from December 1, 1939 to November 30, 1940. Of course a great majority of these visitors have been residents of the State of Virginia and many of these, residents of the City of Richmond. However, many tourists visiting Richmond come to Lee House, some in search of data relative to Virginia History, or their own family history, while a number of these visitors are principally interested in the display of historical objects and portraits in our gallery. An examination of our register discloses the fact that our visitors have come from the States of Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Connecticut, West Virginia, Minnesota, Washington, Montana, Colorado, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Indiana, California, Iowa, South Dakota, Maine, Oregon, Rhode Island, Idaho, Wisconsin, Delaware, Arizona, North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and from the District of Columbia. The register during the past year also discloses that several visitors were from Canada, China, South Africa, Barbados, London, the British West Indies, Chili, Honduras and the Dominican Republic.

### III.

Every facility possible is afforded students of history and genealogy who come to the Society's house in search of material. And these students are many. Besides assisting those who come in person to Lee House the assistant secretary, Mrs. Rebecca Johnston, carefully answers inquiries which come by mail; and these inquiries are numerous. Miss Ellen Wooldrige's careful attention to the books in the stacks and her cataloguing of them and her painstaking work with our manuscripts, both in cataloguing them and in giving to them such attention as is necessary to their preservation until they can all be properly arranged and filed, and until those that are in need of repair can have the attention of an expert in such

matters, is a service unremittingly and ably rendered; while Miss Lucke's assistance is, in all matters in which she engages, invaluable. We cannot forbear mentioning specifically the work of Mrs. Johnston in her editorial notes to the Byrd Title Book, which is now being published in the magazine, and also her notes to the Dairy of Colonel William Bolling, of Bolling Hall. Furthermore, we would call attention to the excellency of the proof reading and indexing of the magazine which are the work of Mrs. Johnston, Miss Lucke, and Miss Wooldridge.

And here we would like to express to Mrs. Johnston our deepest appreciation of her splendid conduct of the affairs of Lee House, which fell to her portion during the recent vacancy in the office of corresponding secretary caused by the death of Mr. Robert A. Lancaster, Jr. Our deepest appreciation is also expressed to Miss Lucke (who is now Treasurer of the Society) for her handling of the extra duties which fell to her lot, during that time.

#### IV.

In the passing of Robert Alexander Lancaster, Jr., our Society has sustained a great loss. He was for thirty-eight years a member of our Society, for thirty-three years its Treasurer, and for seven years its Editor, Corresponding Secretary, and Librarian; and during these years he rendered an able, devoted, and unselfish service. A fitting memorial to him will appear in the January issue of our Magazine.

We consider ourselves very fortunate in having been able to secure as his successor, in the offices of Librarian and Corresponding Secretary, and as Editor of our magazine, Rev. Clayton Torrence, whose abilities in genealogy and history are so widely and favorably known.

#### V.

In the last annual report attention was called to impressing upon those owning original documents relating to Virginia (historical manuscripts, personal letters, diaries, etc.) that such papers "should remain in Virginia." Since the last meeting of the Society, and through the initiative of Mr. Morgan P. Robinson, a member and the recording secretary of our Executive Committee, an organization has been perfected (of which Doctor John Stewart Bryan is chairman), whose purpose is to do everything within its power to prevent Virginia material leaving the State. At the initial meeting the Society was represented by Miss Ellen Wooldridge, of our staff. This organization, known as The Joint Committee to Curtail the Transmigration of Virginia Source Material, has well in hand its primary work of disseminating information relative to the value of such material and enlisting the aid of all persons and institutions interested in Virginia history towards making it possible for the State and private historical institutions to keep any original source material from leaving Virginia.

Thus the year 1940 has brought about this beginning of concerted action in the matter of trying to keep privately owned Virginia source material at home, where it rightfully belongs; a beginning from which we

look forward to the development of widespread and intelligent interest in this important matter, and to effective action towards preventing further migration of such material.

## VI.

## GIFTS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY

*(a) Manuscripts.*

As is well known, our Society keeps constantly before the public mind its desire to receive gifts of Virginia manuscript material and books relating to history and genealogy, whether Virginian or otherwise. As in the past years, so during the year 1940, the Society's friends have not been neglectful of its interests in these matters. We have received 209 books, besides numerous magazines and pamphlets, some newspapers and maps. The books will be found listed in the Magazine in the department of "Books Received:" several of the more important ones having been the subject of reviews.

During the past year the Society has been the recipient of some very interesting and valuable manuscript material: some 50 individual pieces of manuscript and several large packages of manuscripts which have not yet been filed. Included in this material are papers from the estate of the late Judge Daniel Grinnan; a package of Morton manuscripts collected and prepared by the late Doctor Daniel Morton (the gift of Mrs. Daniel Morton); letters and papers of John A. Lancaster, 1857-1867 (the gift of the late Robert A. Lancaster, Jr.); an A. L. S., John Hayes, 1814, to his nephew Doctor John Hayes, of Richmond (the gift of Mr. Herbert A. Claiborne); three original letters of Hiliary Harris, of Powhatan County, (the gift of Doctor Frank Edmondson); twelve Theatre Bills, 1818-1844 (the gift of Mr. L. B. Allen); and from Miss Marjorie Westervelt Gillen, an original letter from William Fitzhugh to William Fitzhugh Grymes, of Eagles Nest, King George County.

In addition to the above, there have been several gifts made to the Society this year of quite notable manuscripts. Miss Carter Bryan Conrad and Miss Augusta Forman Conrad and their brother Colonel Bryan Conrad have given twelve letters written by John Randolph of Roanoke, to General Thomas Marsh Forman of Maryland; one of these letters carrying (written on one of its inside pages) a note from Thomas Marsh Forman Bryan to his grandfather, General Thomas Marsh Forman. These letters are dated at various times between February 1807 and February 1826. They have also given the note written by John Randolph of Roanoke, just before his duel with Henry Clay (April 8, 1826), to Thomas Marsh Forman Bryan. The Misses Conrad and their brother Colonel Conrad have given the above mentioned papers to the Society in memory of their mother, Mrs. Holmes Conrad (nee Georgia Bryan Forman).

From Mrs. W. D. Payne (through the courtesy of Mr. W. B. Hackley), the Society has received the diary (2 volumes) of Lt. John A. Holtzclaw, C. S. A., 1864.

Mr. T. Catesby Jones, who before has been generous in his gifts of manuscripts to the Society, has within the last month presented us with an original document of great interest. This document is "a report on an ordnance experiment held at Jamestown on October 20, 1861, in connection with the value of railroad T iron as a protection against heavy gun fire." This report was made by Catesby ap Roger Jones who subsequently commanded the *Merrimac* at the time she fought the *Monitor*.

In January last we received an almost priceless gift from Mr. T. C. Davies, of Petersburg, Virginia (through Mrs. Muriel Davies Ruan, of Richmond). This is the first volume of a set of the Bible (evidently published in several volumes), which was the property of the Reverend Samuel Davies (1726-1761), the eminent Presbyterian divine who came to Hanover County, Virginia (from Pennsylvania), in 1748, and who was later president of New Jersey College (now Princeton University). This volume is interleaved, several of these leaves carrying notes in Mr. Davies' handwriting. The title page is missing; but the fly leaf remains with the autograph of Mr. Davies, and in his handwriting the record of his birth, his two marriages, the names of his children with dates of their births, and the leading events of his own life.

In July, Mrs. B. L. Van Cleave presented two Bibles containing records of the Cunningham, Crisman, and Barr families.

#### (b) *Portraits and Pictures*

Not only has our manuscript collection been enriched by gifts during the past year; but, also, from members and friends of the Society we have received other historical objects of marked value.

It is with great interest that we call attention to several additions that have been made to our gallery of portraits and other pictures of notable Virginians.

Mr. Morgan P. Robinson and his brother Mr. J. Enders Robinson have presented to the Society an original portrait of their grandfather Colonel Charles Stephen Morgan (1799-1859) of Monongalia County, and Richmond, Virginia, who was a charter member of the Society. This portrait of Colonel Morgan was painted while he was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1829-30. As the gift of Miss Cornelia R. Shields (his niece) we now possess (in addition to two portraits of him) a silhouette of Conway Robinson (1805-1884), first treasurer of the Society and a charter member.

The gifts of the portrait of Colonel Morgan and the silhouette of Mr. Robinson are particularly notable in that they are additions to the collection of likenesses of charter members of the Society which we wish to make as complete as possible.

To our gallery has also come this year a John Singleton Copley portrait of Lettice Lee, daughter of Philip Lee (1681-1744) and great granddaughter of Colonel Richard Lee, the founder of the family in Virginia. The por-

trait of this charming subject from the brush of this celebrated artist has come to us from the estate of Mrs. Alice C. Strong.

Mrs. William Claiborne Butler has given (from the papers of Doctor Warner Lewis Baylor) a photostat of the portrait of the Honorable Augustine Warner (1642-1681) familiarly known as "Speaker Warner" from his occupancy of the office of Speaker of the House of Burgesses 1675-6, 1676-7; while Mr. T. Catesby Jones, William Perkins Bull, and Mrs. Russell W. Thorpe have (respectively) donated a photograph of a painting of Captain Adams; a portrait of Valentine's bust of General J. E. B. Stuart, and a copy of a miniature by Sully of Lieutenant James Gibbon.

In addition to the above we have also received photographs of four Grymes portraits; of St. James' Hotel, Richmond; of a portrait of Major General Horatio Gates, and a photograph of R. A. Brock, who was for some years corresponding secretary of the Society and editor of the "Collections."

By means of a gift of \$3,000.00 made to the Society by the Rockefeller Foundation we have been able to acquire the Miley photographic collection. This collection which was owned by Miley, the well-known photographer of Lexington, Virginia, consists of several hundred negatives of Confederate pictures, many framed pictures, and the celebrated colored photographs of portraits of Mrs. Washington (formerly Mrs. Custis); the two Custis children; General (at the time Colonel) Washington; Light Horse Harry Lee; Nellie Custis (Mrs. Lawrence Lewis); and Colonel Daniel Parke. In the collection of colored photographs are four of natural objects. These were the first colored photographs made. In this collection we also obtained old cameras and other photographic equipment including a remarkable high chair used for posing infants who were being photographed.

#### (c) *Other Historical Objects*

From the estate of Maud S. Swords we have received a glass decanter which was given in 1829 by President Andrew Jackson to John Stanard, the grandfather of the donor; and from Capt. W. W. Gilmer, a gold snuff box formerly owned by General Hugh Mercer.

Mrs. Hanson Ely, Jr., and Mrs. Hunter DeButts (daughters of Captain Robert E. Lee, Jr.) have given to the Society the camp furniture of General Robert E. Lee; and Miss Anne Mason Lee has given a smoking cap which was presented to General Lee.

Other gifts which have come to us during the past year are: the Masonic Regalia and the wedding breeches of John Floyd and the wedding dress of Mrs. John Buchanan (presented by Miss Coralie Henry Johnston); a watch a gold key, gold seal and small gold pin, and other articles once owned by Colonel James McDowell, and afterwards in possession of his son Governor James McDowell (presented by Miss Susan Currell, of Columbia, South Carolina); a large mahogany bookcase and a desk (from the Misses Lancaster); a small mahogany filing cabinet (from Mr. George H. Sullivan); an Indian tomahawk, found near the Pamunkey River, 1858



(from Mr. T. Crawford Redd); and a plaster cast (in miniature) of the Winnie Davis Memorial (designed and executed by Zolnay) over Miss Davis' grave in Hollywood (presented by Mrs. George Haw.)

A gift of \$160.00 from the Virginia Branch of the Sons of the Revolution to restore the Samuel Davies Bible.

A gift by the A. P. V. A. of \$250.00 to the Joint Committee for keeping Virginia records in Virginia, to be used for the purchase of historical material for the Virginia Historical Society.

#### OUR MAGAZINE

An appraisal of the worth of our Magazine to its readers is difficult. Tastes differ. In choosing material the editorial staff must show a catholicity of view. One reader may be interested in genealogy; another in early Virginia history; another in something else. To satisfy all tastes is no easy matter.

I think all of us will agree that the Magazine should be enlarged; should include much more material in each issue. But just here comes in that pesky problem of money, or rather, of our lack of it. In my Report a year ago I mentioned this, stating exactly what it cost to print the Magazine. We are eager to enlarge it; who will lengthen the cord which now ties us to the peg of financial limitations?

I think that our Magazine prints historical, genealogical, and other material of good quality. But my own views may be wrong; may lack a proper balance. And so, I wrote recently to a member of our Society who, in my judgment, has no superior in his ability to give a scholarly and catholic viewpoint, and asked him to state what he thought worthy of mention in the 1940 Magazine. I was interested in his reply. Here it is:

Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport as seen by Moreau De-Saint Mery.  
Translated and edited by Fillmore Norfleet.

Some Jacobean Links between America and the Orient, by Boies Penrose.  
A Crisis in Education, in 1834 (Washington College). By William D. Hoyt, Jr.

Early Attempts to Teach Agriculture in Old Virginia. By H. G. Good.  
Jas. Lewis Howe's *George Washington Custis Lee*, is a charmingly written article about a charming personality.

Glenn Curtis Smith's *The Affair of the Pistole Fee, Virginia, 1752-55*, is an able exposition of this matter, which as he says, was "one of the earliest causes for friction between the Virginians and the Mother Country."

John W. Wayland's *Washington West of the Blue Ridge* tells in an interesting way about George Washington's journeys from 1748 to 1788 into the country west of the Ridge.

Mrs. Jouet McGavock Boyd's *Ester Thompson's Cabin*; Edward L. Ryan's *Poplar Vale*, and *Keswick—in Powhatan*, are worthwhile accounts of homes worth while.

The Rev. G. MacLaren Brydon has, with introductory and editorial notes, made an interesting presentation of an "itinerary" given by Thomas Jefferson to John Milledge of Georgia, when the latter was preparing to make a journey from Washington City to Albemarle County to visit Mr. Jefferson's son-in-law, Thomas Mann Randolph, of "Edgehill"; and of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Milledge in regard to farming operations. The "itinerary" and the letter were supplied by Mrs. Alexander S. Salley, of Columbia, S. C.

Doctor Brydon is also responsible for the publication of a report of Governor Drysdale covering the "present state of Virginia" in 1726. The The Virginia State Library permitted the publication of this "report" in the Magazine from its photostat copy.

The genealogical accounts of the families of Thornhill (by Miss Emeline Thornhill); the Newsom and related families (by Doctor B. C. Holtzclaw); the Bradley-Harrison descendants (by John M. Bradley); and the accounts of John Hackley, of King George and Culpeper Counties (by Woodford B. Hackley), and of the five Rice Hooes, of Virginia (by J. B. C. Nicklin), represent the leading genealogical contributions to the Magazine during the year 1940.

Such is this gentleman's reply to my question, and he concludes by saying, "and the Notes and Queries are of excellent quality." It is gratifying to know that we have at least one reader of such catholicity of taste; one with so healthy and inclusive an appetite. May his tribe increase!

#### NECROLOGY

The Society has sustained a great loss in the passing of Judge Daniel Grinnan, which occurred on January 2, 1940. His interest and wise counsel were never failing. In addition to the passing of Judge Grinnan, we deeply regret to report the following of which we have been notified:

#### LIFE

Judge Robert M. Hughes, Norfolk, Virginia.  
Mrs. Frederick S. Valentine, Sr., Richmond, Virginia.  
Mr. Richard McCulloch, St. Louis, Missouri.

#### ANNUAL

Mr. William T. Ashe, Gloucester Point, Virginia.  
Mr. J. W. Berryman, Ashland, Kansas.  
Mr. Stephen T. Beveridge, Richmond, Virginia.  
Mr. George M. Block, St. Louis, Missouri.  
Mrs. Jackson Brandt, Baltimore, Maryland.  
Hon. C. C. Carlin, Alexandria, Virginia.  
Mr. C. C. Chapin, Jr., Richmond, Virginia.  
Mr. W. B. Chilton, Washington, D. C.  
Mr. John A. Coke, Jr., Rio Vista, Virginia.  
Mr. Algernon Coleman, Chicago, Illinois.  
Miss Sally Bruce Dickinson, Hampden-Sydney, Virginia.  
Dr. James H. Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia.  
Mr. Benjamin Alvey Franklin, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. Harry Frazier, Lewisburg, West Virginia.  
Mr. Harry B. Green, Baltimore, Maryland.  
Mrs. Frank Sherwood Hambleton, Lutherville, Maryland.  
Judge Robert F. Hutcheson, Charlotte Court House, Virginia.  
Miss Annie B. Jennings, Fairfield, Connecticut.  
Mr. Fitzhugh Knox, Atlanta, Georgia.  
Mr. R. A. Lancaster, Jr., Richmond, Virginia.  
Mr. J. T. Lawrence, Richmond, Virginia.  
Mr. William R. Mercer, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.  
Mr. Frank H. Nelson, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Mr. Caskie E. Norvell, Greensboro, North Carolina.  
Mr. James W. Osborne, New York, New York.  
Mr. A. W. Patterson, Richmond, Virginia.  
Mrs. James H. Porter, Macon, Georgia.  
Dr. William Allen Pusey, Chicago, Illinois.  
Mrs. Albert Lee Rheinstrom, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Shelley Rouse, Covington, Kentucky.  
Capt. Roy C. Smith, Summerville, South Carolina.  
Mr. Dandridge Spotswood, Petersburg, Virginia.  
Mr. Arthur L. Straus, Richmond, Va.  
Mr. Thomas Seddon Taliaferro, Jr., Rock Springs, Wyoming.  
Mr. W. Brydon Tennant, Richmond, Virginia.  
Mr. William R. Trigg, Jr., Richmond, Virginia.  
Miss Hattie Lee Williams, Portsmouth, Virginia.  
Mr. C. L. Worthington, Charlottesville, Virginia.

JOSEPH. D. EGGLESTON,  
*President.*

**TREASURER'S REPORT**  
**For the Year Ended November 30, 1940**

RECEIPTS

Life and sustaining memberships.....	\$ 475.00	
Annual memberships .....	6,297.50	
	<hr/>	\$ 6,772.50
Sales of magazines, publications, etc.....		494.65
Interest and dividends from investments.....		1,858.80
Gifts—unrestricted .....		845.50
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Total for ordinary operation of the Society.....		9,971.45
Gift to secure Miley Collection of negatives.....		3,000.00
Investments matured .....		5,150.00
		<hr/>
		18,121.45
Balance brought over December, 1939.....		2,140.04
		<hr/>
		<b>\$20,261.49</b>

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries .....	\$4,783.33	
Wages .....	712.00	
Cost of printing Magazine.....	2,505.48	
Purchase of maps and historical data.....	116.50	
Office and household expenses.....	1,346.17	
Repairs to building.....	598.14	
Restoration of manuscripts.....	37.20	
Various minor expenditures.....	57.23	
Expense of purchase of Miley Collection.....	74.20	
		<hr/>
		10,230.25
Purchase of Miley Collection.....		3,000.00
Securities purchased .....	2,454.86	
Cash transferred to Endowment Fund.....	2,000.00	4,454.86
		<hr/>
		17,685.11
Balance November 30, 1940.....		2,576.38
		<hr/>
		<b>\$20,261.49</b>

ENDOWMENT FUND

First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds and Notes (par value).....	\$13,000.00
U. S. Treasury Bonds (\$4,000.00—par value).....	4,080.00
Public Utility Bonds (\$5,000.00—par value).....	5,075.68
Stocks—at market value .....	15,560.00
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	\$37,715.68
Cash on deposit.....	8,028.12
Due from General Fund.....	1,545.14
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	<b>\$47,288.94</b>